

Tech Cultural Diversity Director Meets With Hispanics

Some Lubbock Hispanics are upset about the recent appointment of Cathy Allen and Janie Ramirez to the recently created office of special assistant to the chancellor for cultural diversity. Cathy Allen was appointed by the Chancellor John T. Montford after pressure from federal and state entities.

The recent Hopwood decision in which the Court ruled that minorities could not be given favor for admission has created a lull in minority enrollment. Texas Tech enrollment numbers among the lowest in the state for minorities with only a composition of 2% Black and 3% Hispanic.

Some 40 Hispanic community leaders met this past Wednesday with Allen and Ramirez to express concerns as to their office functions and role the office is supposed to play in recruiting and the retention of Hispanic students.

According to Allen and Ramirez both will travel throughout the state plus implement programs to reach students at a younger age.

The meeting was initiated by LULAC to question the decision to hire a black in the position when Hispanics make up 28% of the population of this area and, "current statistical projections indicate Hispanics will be the majority in the next century. Therefore, an individual that knows



and understands the Hispanic culture should have been selected for the position."

"I don't think Ms. Allen, however qualified she is, can adequately relate to our community," said George Garcia, a member of LULAC 263.

"Additionally, the hiring of Ramirez shows very little seriousness in the Chancellor's office. Not because I would doubt that she has the capabilities, but because I think that a person in this type of position has to be active and well known by Hispanic leaders and organizations," said Garcia.

Jaime Garcia, another member of LULAC said, "I think these people are hired, have an office but I'm not sure they know what direction to go.

The position filled by Allen had originally been approved by Dr. Robert Lawless and the regents. A nationwide search was launched to fill the position only to have it put on hold when Chancellor Montford was appointed. Some 10 applicants were interviewed by Lawless, other administrators and the minority community.

Other concerns expressed by the Hispanics attending the meeting were the raising of admission standards. Leaders expressed that the high admission standards would also bring down enrollment of minorities. Allen pledged to continue to work on the issue.

News Briefs

"U.S. Poverty Reports Disappointing"

While newspapers around the country tout several new studies as an indication of bright economic futures for minorities and women, a leading budget analyst is disturbed by the reports' findings.

The New York Times says the reports - income and poverty studies issued on Monday by the Census Bureau entitled "Money Income in the United States: 1996" and "Poverty in the United States: 1996," and a report on home ownership released by Harvard University - indicate that in the last three years, the economic prospects for nearly all households have risen and that the gains among minorities have in some cases reached unprecedented levels.

But the Census Bureau reports also said that while the growth in income for the richest 20 percent outpaced all other groups, the poorest 20 percent of the country's households had an income drop of 1.8 percent last year. And 500,000 more people, compared with the previous year, were living on incomes that were less than half the official poverty level in 1996.

The Census Bureau report also says the median income for full-time working women was 74 percent of that for men last year, the smallest earnings gap ever recorded between the sexes.

However, the shrinking gap reflects more a decline of men's wages than an improvement of women's incomes.

"For a year of strong economic growth, this is quite a disappointing report," said Robert Greenstein, executive director of the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, HN0026@handsnet.org, a research and advocacy group. "Poverty failed to decline. Average income of the poorest fifth of families fell. The number of children with no health insurance rose, and the wages of full-time male workers declined."

Clinton Opposes D.C. Private School Plan

President Clinton today attacked a plan that would help some poor District of Columbia children enroll in private schools, even as the proposal stalled in the Senate, reports Reuters.

Critics fear such proposals would undermine public education by bleeding resources and good students from local school systems. They also warn that using federal tax dollars to pay for religious education violates the Constitution.

Clinton threatened to veto a separate education bill moving through Congress unless lawmakers go along with his plan for national math and reading tests and dropped a Republican proposal turning federal education programs into block grants to school districts.

Clinton to Hold Hate Crimes Conf in November

Urging Americans to fight bigotry, President Clinton announced Saturday he will convene the first White House Conference on Hate Crimes in November, reports Associated Press.

Clinton announced his plans in a videotaped message for the annual meeting of the Northwest Coalition Against Malicious Harassment, a Seattle-based organization.

"In America, we are many people, but one nation, bound together by shared values," he said. "As we become an increasingly diverse society, our very future depends upon finding new ways to come together across the lines that divide us."

The Nov. 10 White House Conference on Hate Crimes will provide a forum for numerous viewpoints, bringing together the victims of hate crimes, law enforcement officials, educators and community and religious leaders, Clinton said.

Education Groups Form Alliance to Help Students

Groups representing teachers, parents, school boards, principals, and others in education have formed an alliance to work more closely on helping students do better, reports Associated Press.

The Learning First Alliance's first activity will be a gathering in January to focus on improving reading and math.

The organizations have worked together on educational issues. But the alliance takes the cooperation a step further by involving the groups' leaders, who will work out strategies for dealing with issues, says executive director Shirley Sagawa.

Some of the groups have found themselves at odds. For example, the coalition includes the two major teachers' unions and the National School Boards Association.

"They're labor and management, they're state regulators and the school people who follow these regulations," Sagawa said. "They're parents and principals. They don't expect to always agree."

"But if you can't solve the problems that so many children have learning to read without looking at a broad array of issues, from how teachers are prepared to what happens in the classroom, what curriculum materials are selected, what the state is saying, or what the standards are."

The members include the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education, American Association of School Administrators, American Federation of Teachers, Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development, Council of Chief State School Officers, Education Commission of the States, National Association of Elementary School Principals, National Association of State Boards of Education, National Education Association, National Parent Teacher Association, and the National School Boards Association.

Senate OKs Immigration Extension

The Senate has passed and sent to the White House short-term measures to fund federal programs through Oct. 23 and temporarily extend an immigration program set to expire Oct. 1, reports Reuters.

President Clinton was expected to quickly sign the bill, which is needed before the new fiscal year begins and essential agencies run short of money. Perhaps the most closely watched part of the spending bill was the immigration provision, which allows undocumented immigrants to remain in the United States while they try to become residents.

Continued on Page 4

"El Respeto al Derecho Ajeno es La Paz."
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EL EDITOR

Vol. XXI No. 1

Week of October 2 through 8, 1997

Lubbock, Texas

"Texas' Oldest Hispanic Owned Newspaper"

Actores Latinos Registran Logros

Por Antonio Mejias-Rentas

Un rociado de papeles principales en los programas de diversión nuevos y que regresan para esta temporada, refleja poco adelanto para los actores latinos en las redes televisoras durante los 12 meses últimos.

De entre 33 nuevos programas que se presentarán durante la temporada de otoño, que empezó oficialmente el 22 de septiembre, sólo ocho destacan a un actor latino en un papel de estrella o co-estrella. Diez programas con actores hispanos principales que regresan a las cinco cadenas de televisión ascienden a un total de 18 comedias o dramas. Eso representa tres programas adicionales con latinos que al comienzo de la temporada de 1996 a 1997.

Como fué el caso en 1996, esta temporada está siendo lanzada con una "comedia de situación" en las mejores horas con un actor latino en un papel principal. El año pasado, la ABC dejó que "Common Law," instrumento para el comediante Greg Giraldo, languideciera en un espacio mortal del sábado por la noche. En este año, NBC hizo algo mejor. Fijó al programa "Union Square," que destaca a Constance Marie, en uno de sus espacios más valiosos. La comedia saldrá al aire los

jueves por la noche, a las 8:30, entre los programas muy importantes de "Friends" y "Seinfeld."

La NBC atrajo publicidad para el programa anteriormente en este año, cuando sacó a la actriz Mel Gorham del papel estelar de una "tejana" aspirante a actriz que trataba de triunfar en Nueva York, y la substituyó por Marie, que había obtenido comentarios favorables por su papel en "Selena." El programa fué reorganizado y convertido en una pieza de conjunto, con Marie personificando ahora a Gabriella Díaz. Se presentó en estreno con revisiones poco favorables el 25 de septiembre. "Daily Variety" describió a sus personajes como "estereotipos culturales patéticos que convergen para hablar en alta voz y llevar un garrote grande." Y acreditó al programa con "todo el ingenio y el encanto de una cápsula de gas de pimienta."

Una segunda comedia de situación de la NBC, "The Tony Danza Show," se estrenó el 24 de septiembre con la actriz María Canals en un papel secundario. La Prensa Asociada describió a su personaje, la asistente de redactora deportiva Carmen Cruz, como "una experta en computadoras inteligente e inso-

lente que hace tanto por un par de "jeans" como hace por un disco duro de computadora."

La ABC está estrenando tres programas con personajes latinos secundarios. "Over the Top" (los domingos) presenta a Liz Torres en calidad de co-estrella. "Nothing Sacred" (los miércoles) destaca al actor Joe Zúñiga como ministro religioso, y "Total Security" (los sábados) tiene a Tony Plana como administrador de un hotel. En UPN, las comedias nocturnas consecutivas "Hitz" y "Head Over Heels" presentan a los actores Rick Gómez y Eva LaRue, respectivamente.

La única otra red que tiene un programa nuevo que destaca a un hispano es la CBS. El drama de los lunes por la noche "Brooklyn South" es la obra épica policíaca más reciente con un reparto de conjunto del productor Steven Bochco. Adam Rodríguez hace el papel de un agente de policía de baja jerarquía de Nueva York.

La mayoría de las redes televisoras tienen por lo menos un programa que regresa con estrellas latinas. CBS, NBC y UPN tienen dos cada una.

La NBC, que tiene el mejor historial en cuanto a reclutar actores latinos durante los 10 años últimos, está trayendo de regreso a "Law and Order," con Benjamín Bratt, para una tercera temporada. La red del pavo real está trayendo de regreso también a la novela de situación de segundo año "Suddenly Susan." De los programas que se estrenaron en la temporada última con un actor latino, ésa es la única que regresa. La misma destaca a Néstor Carbonell en el papel de un fotógrafo cubano de acento y atractivo abundantes. En el invierno pasado, la NBC canceló "The John Larroquette Show," una comedia de situación que había ganado tres postulaciones consecutivas al galardón "Emmy" para la actriz Liz Torres.

En este año, el ganador del "Emmy" Héctor Elizondo regresa en su papel del Dr. Phillip Waters en el drama de la CBS "Chicago Hope,"

que tiene una calificación alta. Y Cheech Marín regresa como Joe Domínguez, el compañero de Don Johnson en "Nash Bridges."

El programa "Dr. Quinn, Medicine Woman" de la CBS, que regresa, destaca a un personaje latino desempeñado en este año por Alex Meneses.

Uno de los actores de mayor éxito de la televisión en horas de mayor audiencia, Jimmy Smits, regresa para una tercera temporada como estrella del drama policíaco de la ABC "NYPD Blue."

De todas las cadenas televisoras, Fox es la única que no tiene programas nuevos o que regresan con actores latinos principales. Pero Fox dijo que continuará el programa de la segunda temporada del año pasado, "New York Undercover," destacando como estrella a Lauren Vélez como substituta de mediados de temporada.

Un par de programas de las cadenas con repartos grandes y jóvenes, multi-étnicos, destacan a actores latinos en papeles que no son de estrella: El nuevo drama de Fox "413 Hope Street," sobre un centro de crisis para adolescentes, y la comedia de WB que regresa "Nick Freeno," sobre un maestro de escuela secundaria. Algunos otros programas destacan a actores latinos en papeles recurrentes u otros que no son de estrella.

Un estudio hecho por el Gremio de Actores de la Pantalla sobre las películas y la televisión muestra igualmente una falta de adelanto en cuanto a los latinos. Según el Gremio, mientras que el empleo de actores aumentó en un 16 por ciento para todos los miembros desde 1995 hasta 1996, el empleo de hispanos permaneció en una cifra mezquina de 4 por ciento en los dos años. Sólo el 3 por ciento de todos los empleos fueron para mujeres de color.

(Antonio Mejias-Rentas es editor administrativo de la sección sobre diversiones del mayor periódico diario de la nación en español, "La Opinión" de Los Angeles.)

Propiedad literaria registrada por Hispanic Link News Service en 1997. Distribuido por The Los Angeles Times Syndicate

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Republicans Just Don't Get It But Does Clinton?

By Miguel Perez

Just when you think they've learned their lesson, when it seems obvious that immigrant bashing makes bad politics, Republican hardliners try to pull another xenophobic bill out of their bag of tricks. Over the last year, they have led ill-fated movements to deny education and health care to immigrant children, punish elderly and disabled legal immigrants, deport political refugees, make English the nation's official language. Most of those efforts have either been tabled, dismissed

by the courts or redressed by other legislation. They haven't accomplished much, except to drive thousands of new U.S. citizens to register as Democrats. But they just don't get it.

Last spring, when flood victims in the Midwest were in dire need of federal assistance, they tried linking an emergency disaster relief bill to a provision that would ban the use of sampling techniques in the nation's census in 2000. It was a shameless, unscrupulous effort to utilize the flood victims for political gain.

Republican hardliners, led by House Majority Leader Dick Arme, are adamantly fighting efforts by the Census Bureau to use statistical sampling to make sure that traditionally undercounted non-white communities are not ignored this time.

The government has acknowledged that, without sampling, the 1990 count missed about 5.2 percent of the nation's Hispanics and 4.8 percent of blacks, as opposed to 1.6 percent of the population as a whole.

Since congressional districts are adjusted based on census results, Republican leaders know they could lose many seats and their majority in the House if the census is counted accurately.

Yet when President Clinton vetoed the legislation to assist victims of natural disasters because census sampling and another extraneous provision had been linked to it, Arme charged that the president was "denying relief to flood-ravaged families."

Fortunately, the public saw right through Mr. Arme, and the whole thing turned into a tactical embarrassment for Republicans, who withdrew the sampling provision.

But they just didn't get it. Arme is back, promising that Republicans will persist in an effort to prevent the use of statistical sampling in the next census and proclaiming that Republicans have "very, very big resolve on this."

Now he is threatening to blackmail Clinton again, as he tried to do in June, suggesting that Republicans will link their efforts to ban census sampling and to start a school voucher program in the District of Columbia to the

president's efforts to win more authority to conduct trade treaties.

Last spring, Arme had the gall to charge that Clinton "politicizes everything he gets his hands on," saying, "We are not going to let him control the census."

You have to wonder if the Texas congressman has ever looked at himself in the mirror.

Nevertheless, Arme hinted that House leaders might use Clinton's need for Republican votes to pass his free trade initiative as leverage to get the president to accept other unrelated legislation: the voucher program and a ban on sampling.

Republican hardliners say they are adamant about sampling because the Constitution requires a head count, instead of an adjustment for an expected undercount in hard-to-count urban areas.

Most Democrats see it differently. "By opposing Census Bureau efforts to count everyone, Republicans appear to be seeking to undercount minorities, curb minority representation in Congress, and protect their tenuous majority in the House," charges Rep. Robert Menendez (D-N.J.).

Yet Clinton is being pressured to accept a ban on sampling as part of legislation to finance to Commerce Department, including the Census Bureau.

Unfortunately, Clinton seems as anxious to enhance his powers to conduct trade treaties as he was last year when he signed a welfare reform bill that included provisions he had threatened to veto, including one denying benefits to legal immigrants.

White House spokesman Mike McCurry seemed to be hinting that the president could cave in to Arme's blackmail when he told reporters that "we attached much greater priority to giving the president the authority he needs to move free trade agreements forward."

If Clinton sells out African Americans and Hispanics on census sampling and school vouchers, he too will prove that he just doesn't did it, either. Immigrant bashing and efforts to suppress non-white voting are not commodities to be traded -- especially by a president who claims to be a friend of the downtrodden.

Los Republicanos No Aciertan A Captarlo Pero ¿Lo Capta Clinton?

Por Miguel Pérez

Exactamente cuando usted cree que ellos se hayan aprendido la lección, cuando parece evidente que atacar a los inmigrantes es una mala política, los republicanos partidarios de la línea dura tratan de sacar otro proyecto de ley contra los extranjeros de su bolsa de trucos.

Durante el año más reciente, ellos han dirigido movimientos con mala suerte para negar la enseñanza y la atención a la salud a los niños inmigrantes, castigar a los inmigrantes legales ancianos e incapacitados, deportar a los refugiados políticos, hacer que el inglés sea el idioma oficial de la nación -- y continúa la lista.

La mayoría de esas gestiones han sido, o bien dejadas sobre la mesa, descartadas por los tribunales, o remediadas por otra legislación. Ellos no han logrado mucho, exceptuando el impulsar a millares de nuevos ciudadanos estadounidenses a inscribirse como demócratas.

Pero todavía no comprenden.

En la primavera reciente, cuando las víctimas de las inundaciones del Medio Oeste estaban necesitadas en gran medida de ayuda federal, ellos trataron de enlazar un proyecto de ley para dar auxilio urgente para el desastre con una disposición que



Sittin' Here Thinkin'

Why Good Programs Fade Away by Ira Cutler

As most readers know, only a small part of my time is spent Sittin' Here Thinkin'. Like most people, I have to earn a living and, consequently, most of my time is spent Out There Working'. My work - it is really too long a story to explain how this came to be - is as a partner in a small but growing consulting firm - The Cornerstone Consulting Group - which focuses on human services, organizational development and community development. Sometimes that work and the writing of Sittin' Here Thinkin' intersect. Often what I learn by doing the work shows up in the writing I do and, other times, the writing helps me to see things more clearly, and that helps me in my work.

For example, in the last year and a half, Cornerstone has wrestled with the problem of how to get a very successful program for adolescents to be noticed and put into practice across the country. You would think this would be fairly easy - that the demand for effective social programs would be such that success would automatically breed imitation. Not so.

It was Ralph Waldo Emerson who said that if you build a better mousetrap the world will beat a path to your door. Clearly, Emerson was not in the children's service or social policy business. In fact, the education-health-social service world is like a desert littered with the bones of abandoned programs that were, objectively, as good or better than any of the programs children receive today.

The short story is that since 1995 Cornerstone has managed a replication project for the Teen Outreach Program (TOP). Our mission, made possible by the support of the Carnegie, Mott and the Stuart foundations, has been to expand the number of youth who participate in TOP and receive its benefits.

Those benefits are considerable. For over twelve years, TOP was thoroughly evaluated by Philliber Research Associates and The University of Virginia. Consistently, TOP showed dramatic, positive results. Randomly assigned TOP participants evidenced enhanced academic achievement, lowered drop-out rates and lowered incidences of teen pregnancy -- by factors as high as 40% -- when compared to non-TOP youth with similar backgrounds and profiles.

TOP, a program for adolescent boys and girls, features a curriculum-guided classroom experience and community service work. It is most often run under the auspices of local school districts, frequently in conjunction with community based organizations and, in some instances, by community based organizations alone. In the more than half of TOP programs that are integrated into the school system, the cost of staff and space is typically provided by the schools and is a redirection of already existing costs. When current teachers or community volunteers serve as coordinators and facilitators, the TOP program can have costs as low as \$100 per student.

Thus far, we have been pleased with our efforts to expand TOP. The number of youth receiving TOP has increased from approximately 2,000 to nearly 8,000 participants, in over 30 communities, and the trend line for TOP growth is sharply up. Articles reporting on the University of Virginia's findings have appeared in newspapers across the country and we expect increased demand to be spurred by this increased publicity. But it has been very hard work and has required generous financial support. Why wouldn't an effective, thoroughly evaluated program that is low in cost and non-controversial catch fire like Tickle Me Elmo?

The answers are deeply rooted in human nature and in the common practices of the social programming field. Part of it is that we, too often, place an exaggerated value on things that are new. The amount of energy, time and money that is spent trying to invent new programs, new approaches and new ways to think about old problems, easily dwarfs the effort to shore up approaches that are already working. The "cutting edge" is nearly always assumed to be about an approach which has yet to be tried, much less proven.

Another barrier is about ego and ownership. The desire to install and showcase "our approach," i.e. the unique way in which our organization, in this community, provides a certain service, is very strong. Consequently, communities too often start program planning and design from scratch, not realizing that they could more easily tailor an existing, proven product to their distinct needs.

Just having a good program, even one supported by positive evaluation, does not assure successful replication. It is hard to stop one program and install another -- it takes energy, training, money and it can step on toes. And most people working with youth, in any setting, lack the time, money and incentive to continually assess programming, to drop the weak or stale programs and to add new ones. We have learned that, in marketing new programs, you have to make it as easy and painless as possible to make a change. In marketing TOP we have gone out of our way to produce a user-friendly curriculum, ample staff training and to, in every way we can, take the roadblocks out of the way.

Ultimately, good programs fade away and die because their supporters fail to do what it takes to properly sustain, much less expand, them. There is too little support for program maintenance and replication -- it can be a slow and unexciting process to watch and, too frequently, public and private funders prefer new inventions to marketing what already exists. It is rare that an organization's annual report highlights the fact that it is, once again, funding the same programs that it has funded for the last decade. It is even more rare to hear a politician call for support for anything but what is described as a new, never before tried, idea. Perhaps this is so because in recent years all historic social programs have been dismissed, incorrectly, as having failed to achieve very much.

Last year's successful program, like a forgotten cabbage patch doll or hula hoop, will not generate excitement unless someone believes in it and assures that it will get the attention it deserves. TOP has found such supporters, and we at Cornerstone are proud to be part of the effort that has given it new life. But how many other good, potentially successful programs have been developed, put briefly into practice and then faded away before most in the field ever heard of them? In a time of shrinking resources, somebody ought to be worrying about this full time.

Ira Cutler, HN4072@handsnet.org, says he's seeking a semi-legitimate outlet for thoughts and ideas too irrelevant, too iconoclastic, or just too nasty for polite, serious, self-important company. He promises us a Monday column most weeks. More recently Ira has become involved in communicating in another way, through speeches which he calls Standin' Here Talkin'.

Continued on Page 4

Letters To The Editor

Minority Rights Under Assault

by: Alberto Pena

This year, 1997, has been a banner year for opponents of Affirmative Actions. It is the year in which discrimination has become legal for the first time in over three decades. Discrimination exists when policies or practices have the effect of denying equal opportunities to women and minorities whether intentional or unintentional. It also exists when the prejudices of an individual result in loss of equal opportunities for women and minorities.

The latest assault against Affirmative Actions is coming from an unexpected quarter. Leading the assault is the U.S. Supreme Court, who in decades past had been a staunch protector of the minority population of the United States. With the U.S. Supreme Court in the lead, lower courts have joined the assault. A Republican controlled Congress in Washington and a Republican checked state legislature in Texas, have been unsympathetic to the plight of minorities. Republicans detachment comes as no surprise. Republicans have always protected the interests of the wealthy and have traditionally been disinterested in the plight of women and minorities.

NATIONALLY:

-A major assault against minorities occurred on June 13, 1996. In a five to four ruling the U.S. Supreme Court invalidated four Congressional Districts invoking its precedents against the use of race in legislative redistricting. The 12th District in North Carolina and the 18th, 29th, and 30th Districts in Texas were thereby rendered unconstitutional. The four Districts had been drawn up after the 1990 census for the purpose of insuring minority representation in congress. The Supreme Court ruling effectively reduced minority representation and is a critical setback for Affirmative Actions. One NAACP leader stated, "The noose has begun to tighten, under these standards, no district could pass muster." Recovery from this loss will be decades in coming.

CALIFORNIA:

-A major assault against Affirmative Actions is in the form of the California Civil Rights Initiative (Proposition 209) which became effective recently. Proposition 209 disallows affirmative actions in public employment, public education, or public contracting. The first major consequence of this has been an immediate reduction in minority enrollments in public colleges and universities. Proposition 209 effectively shuts the door of higher education in the face of women and minorities. Clause "C" of Proposition 209 also allows employers to discriminate against women when it is deemed reasonably necessary, thereby making discrimination against women legal. Recovery from this loss will be decades in coming.

TEXAS:

-Equal opportunity in education was legally overruled by a 5th Circuit Court of Appeals ruling that disallows affirmative actions plans for admissions to UT Austin Law School. The U.S. Supreme Court upheld the ruling which is effective in the states of Texas, Mississippi, and Louisiana. The ruling effectively shuts to doors of higher education in the face of women and minorities. Minority enrollment in undergraduate schools was greatly reduced in this first year after the ruling. Last year UT law school admitted a class that was 5.9 percent black and 6.3 percent Hispanic. This year admissions are down to less than 1 percent black and 3 percent Hispanic. Next year the ruling will be applied to all college admissions and will have the effect of reducing admissions to all colleges and universities in Texas. Education was once the vehicle of choice for escaping from the bounds of social injustice, but now it is being unjustly

withheld from women and minorities. Recovery from this loss will be decades in coming.

In an effort to keep women and minority enrollments from plummeting at Texas Tech, Chancellor John Monfort has appointed Cathy Allen as special assistant for cultural diversity and Jane Ramirez as her assistant. However both of these young women, stated in a recent interview that racism or discrimination haven't been stumbling blocks to them in their careers. If Martin Luther King Jr. were alive he would undoubtedly want to have a long and enlightening talk with Ms. Allen as would Cesar Chavez with Ms. Ramirez. The naiveté of these two young assistants to the Chancellor most likely is attributable at worst to their "Let's go along to get along" stick your head in the sand philosophy, or at best to their youth. Jane Elliott a nationally-know race relations expert and creator of the Blue Eyes-Brown Eyes experiment, who presented a lecture workshop on Tuesday night at Texas Tech stated, "Anyone who denies that racism exists is either a fool or a liar."

LUBBOCK:

-The City Council has long been known to be adverse to rights of its minority citizens. Last year the Lubbock Arts Alliance denied most minority requests for funding and the City Council gleefully accepted their recommendations.

-Interstate Highway 27 has already segregated east Lubbock from the community and the East-West freeway will, in the near future, segregate North Lubbock.

Americans of good conscience should ask themselves why we had Affirmative Actions in the first place. It was because discrimination against women and minorities was a reality. That reality is with us today. The return to the days when women and minorities relied on white male benevolence to secure equal opportunity means that THE AFFIRMATIVE ACTIONS WAR WILL HAVE TO BE FOUGHT AGAIN. The last time around the warriors were Martin Luther King Jr. and Cesar Chavez, who will lead the charge today?

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RAIDERS Look To Reverse Fortunes

For the 15th time in the last 18 seasons, Texas Tech (1-2,0-0 Big 12) will open its conference season against the Baylor Bears (1-2,0-0 Big 12) on Saturday, Oct 4 Floyd Casey Stadium in Waco. The Red Raiders are 5-15 in conference openers since 1977 and are 0-1 in the Big 12 after last season's 21-14 loss at Kansas State in the first-ever Big 12 Conference football game. Texas Tech was off last week following a disappointing 30-27 home loss to North Texas on

series 5-5, with Baylor posting a 4-1 record in Waco and Texas Tech registering a 4-1 mark in Lubbock. The largest margin of victory in the series was a 34-0 win by Baylor in the first-ever game in 1929 in Waco and 41-7 win by Texas Tech in the 1969 game in Lubbock. The most points scored by Texas Tech in the series was a 55-24 win in 1973 in Lubbock. The most points scored by Baylor in the series was a 45-14 win in 1986 in Lubbock. In last year's contest, Texas



score. The last time the two teams met in Waco, the Bears knocked-off 24th-ranked Texas Tech 9-7 in the Southwest conference opener for both teams. The loss marked the first for a Spike Dykes-coached team when it did not give up a touchdown. The statistics were virtually even for the game, but three Jarvis Van Dyke field goals made the difference. Texas Tech scored on a one-yard run by Zebbie Lethridge with just :05 left on the clock and missed recovering the on-sides kick. Texas Tech's injury situation prior to the Baylor contest: Robby Cartwright (ankle) questionable; Cory Chandler (neck sprain) questionable; Jonathan Hawkins (dislocated shoulder) out; Harland Hill (thigh bruise) probable; Zebbie Lethridge (ankle) probable; Anthony Malbrough, (shoulder sprain) probable. Team captains for the 1997 season are quarterback Zebbie Lethridge (Lubbock, Texas), offensive guard Chris Whitney (Pampa, Texas), defen-

sive tackle Cody McGuire (Crane, Texas) and junior defensive end Montae Reagor (Waxahachie, Texas). Texas Tech is scheduled to play October 4 at Floyd Casey Stadium, kickoff at 6:00 p.m.



Sept. 20. Despite a career day for senior quarterback Zebbie Lethridge, the Red Raiders fell behind by a 24-13 margin after three quarters. The Texas Tech vs. Baylor series has been an interesting one over the last 20 years. The Bears hold a 32-22-1 record since the first meeting in 1929. Baylor won 18 of the first 23 meetings between the schools since through 1964. Since the 1965 contest, Texas Tech has a recorded 17-15 advantage in the series. During that time, Baylor has won nine of 14 games in Waco. Over the last 10 years, during Spike Dykes' tenure, Texas Tech and Baylor have split the

Tech rolled to 624 yards of total offense, which marked the highest total in the series between the two teams and the third-most single-game yards in school history in a 45-24 homecoming victory at Jones Stadium. A sellout crowd of 50,591 saw Red Raider tailback Byron Hanspard set a single-game school rushing record with 287 yards. He also set school records for tandem yards and all-purpose yards (287 rush, 60 receiving, 347 total). The game also marked the return of a longtime Texas Tech tradition of the Masked Rider galloping down the sidelines following each Texas Tech

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News Briefs

From Page One

Thousands of immigrants would have been forced to return to their countries after midnight last night if the extension had not been granted.

U.S. Race Apology Unlikely

Despite calls for an official government apology for segregation as well as slavery, President Clinton is unlikely to take such a step any time soon as part of his part of his dialogue on race, reports Associated Press.

"If you must do something now, today, the president doesn't think any kind of apology would be productive at this point," said White House spokesman Joe Lockhart.

Clinton's advisory board on race had been asked to look into whether the president should consider an apology for slavery.

Clinton planned to join the advisory board's meeting today to discuss what he would like to accomplish with his yearlong dialogue and to make an announcement on civil rights enforcement.

Administration officials said Clinton would announce \$15 million in grants to help local communities fight housing discrimination, and discuss stepped-up enforcement efforts that yielded charges against three people for violating federal fair housing laws in Worcester, Mass., Buffalo, N.Y. and Caldwell, Idaho.

The board has been criticized for working too slowly. A third of the year it was to spend researching race has elapsed, and the first town hall meeting - to spark the national dialogue - has not been scheduled. The board held its first meeting in July and spent the past few months setting up offices and consulting with various authorities in various fields.

Privately, Clinton aides say an apology for segregation seems more acceptable than an apology for slavery because it addresses a more specific racial action. An apology would provide a natural means for Clinton to defend affirmative action and other federal programs created as a remedy for inequality.

UC Regents May Drop SAT Requirement

The University of California would eliminate use of the Scholastic Assessment Test in order to boost minority enrollment under a proposal aired before the UC Board of Regents, reports The San Francisco Chronicle.

The report, five years in the making, examined the impact of SAT scores on admissions of only one ethnic group, Latinos. Results showed that if the test scores were dropped -- and administrators instead relied on grade point averages and a new state exam being developed -- the pool of qualified Latino applicants might increase by nearly 60 percent.

But it is unclear whether the overall percentage of Latinos in UC schools would grow as a result, because the eligibility rate for other ethnic groups could rise as well. Currently only 3.9 percent of Latino California high school seniors are eligible to attend UC -- compared to 5.1 percent of blacks, 13.3 percent of whites, and 32.2 percent of those of Asian descent.

The UC regents eliminated racial considerations in admissions in 1995. The author of that controversial measure, Regent Ward Connerly, said it might make sense to end UC's reliance on SAT scores if it proves to be discriminatory. "The idea that we could do it on a voluntary basis is intriguing. I think it needs more study," he said.

Continued on Page 5

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Los Republicanos... from pg 2

enlazados con la primera, Armeý acusó que el presidente estaba "negando el socorro a las familias afectadas por las inundaciones."

Afortunadamente, el público vió a través del Sr. Armeý, y todo el asunto se convirtió en un bochorno táctico para los republicanos, que retiraron la disposición relativa al muestreo.

Pero todavía no comprendieron el asunto.

Armeý está de regreso, prometiendo que los republicanos persistirán en una gestión para evitar el uso del muestreo estadístico en el próximo Censo y proclamando que los republicanos tienen una "resolución muy grande sobre esto."

Ahora él está amenazando con chantajear a Clinton otra vez, como trató de hacerlo en junio, sugiriendo que los republicanos vinculen sus gestiones para prohibir el muestreo del Censo y para comenzar un programa de comprobantes escolares en el Distrito de Columbia con las gestiones del presidente para obtener más autoridad en las negociaciones de tratados de comercio.

En la primavera reciente, Armeý tuvo el valor de acusar que Clinton "mezcla la política en todo aquello que toca con sus manos," diciendo: "No vamos a dejar que él controle al Censo."

Hay que preguntarse si el congresista de Texas se ha mirado alguna vez al espejo.

Sin embargo, Armeý insinuó que los dirigentes de la Cámara podrían usar la necesidad que tiene Clinton de los votos republicanos para aprobar su iniciativa de libre comercio, a modo de palanca para hacer que el presidente acepte otra legislación no relacionada con aquéllo. El

Continued on Page 5

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Hispanic Actors Record Few Gains In New Fall TV Lineups

By Antonio Mejias-Rentas

A sprinkling of lead roles in new and returning prime-time entertainment programs this season reflects little progress for Latino actors on network TV during the last 12 months.

Out of 33 new shows premiering during the fall season, which officially began Sept. 22, only eight feature a Latino actor in a starring or co-starring role. Ten shows with Hispanic leads returning to the five TV networks add up to a total of 18 comedies or dramas. That's three more with Latinos than at the beginning of the 1996-97 fall season.

As was the case in 1996, this season is being launched with one prime-time sitcom with a Latino actor in a major role. Last year, ABC let "Common Law," a vehicle for standup comedian Greg Giraldo, falter in a deadly Saturday nighttime slot. This year, NBC did better. It scheduled "Union Square," starring Constance Marie, in one of its most valuable periods. The comedy airs Thursday nights at 8:30, between mega-hits "Friends" and "Seinfeld."

NBC attracted publicity for the show earlier this year, when it removed actress Mel Gorham from the starring role of an aspiring tejana actress trying to make it big in New York and replaced her with Marie, who had earned favorable reviews for her role in "Selena." The show was retooled and turned into an ensemble piece, with Marie now playing Gabriella Diaz. It premiered to lackluster reviews Sept. 25. Daily Variety described its characters as "pathetic cultural stereotypes (who) converge to speak loudly and carry a big shtick." It credited the show with "all the wit and charm of a peppery canister."

A second NBC sitcom, "The Tony Danza Show," premiered Sept. 24 with actress

Maria Canals in a supporting role. Associated Press described her character -- sportswriter's assistant Carmen Cruz -- as "a smart and sassy computer whiz who does as much for a pair of jeans as she does for a disk drive."

ABC is premiering three shows with Latino supporting characters. "Over The Top" (Sundays) co-stars Liz Torres. "Nothing Sacred" (Wednesdays) features actor Joe Zuniga as a minister, and "Total Security" (Saturdays) has Tony Plana as a hotel manager. On UPN, back-to-back Tuesday comedies "Hitz" and "Head Over Heels" showcase actors Rick Gomez and Eva LaRue, respectively.

The only other network with a new show featuring a Hispanic is CBS. The Monday night drama "Brooklyn South" is the latest police epic with an ensemble cast from producer Steven Bochco. Adam Rodriguez plays a low-ranking New York City cop.

Most networks have at least one show returning with Latino stars. CBS, NBC and UPN have two each.

NBC, which has the best record for hiring Latino actors over the last 10 years, is returning "Law and Order," with Benjamin Bratt, for a third season. The peacock network is also returning the sophomore sitcom "Suddenly Susan." Of shows that premiered last season with a Latino actor, it's the only one to return. It features Nestor Carbonell as a Cuban photographer heavy on the accent and the charm. Last winter, NBC canceled "The John Larroquette" Show, a sitcom that had earned three consecutive Emmy nominations for actress Liz Torres. This year's Emmy winner Hector Elizondo returns in his role as Dr. Phillip Waters on the highly rated CBS drama "Chicago Hope." And Cheech Marin re-

turns as Joe Dominguez, Don Johnson's sidekick on "Nash Bridges."

CBS's "Dr. Quinn, Medicine Woman" features a Latina character played this year by Alex Meneses.

One of prime-time television's most successful actors, Jimmy Smits, returns for a third season as the star of ABC's police drama "NYPD Blue."

Of all the networks, Fox is the only one with no new or returning shows with Latino leads. But Fox said it will hold over last year's second-season entry, "New York Undercover," starring Lauren Velez, as a midseason replacement.

A couple of network shows with large, young multi-ethnic casts feature Latino actors in non-starring roles: the new Fox drama "413 Hope Street," about a teen crisis center, and the returning WB comedy "Nick Freno," about a high school teacher. A few other shows feature Latino actors in recurring or other non-feature roles.

A Screen Actors Guild study on film and television also shows a lack of progress by Latinos. According to the Guild, while employment of actors increased 16 percent for all members from 1995 to 1996, employment of Hispanics remained a paltry 4 percent both years. Only 3 percent of all jobs went to women of color.

FALL PRIME-TIME SHOWS WITH LATINO STARS

1997-1998
 CBS: New: 2 Returning: 3 Total: 5
 ABC: New: 3 Returning: 1 Total: 4
 CBS: New: 1 Returning: 3 Total: 4
 UPN: New: 2 Returning: 2 Total: 4
 WB: New: 0 Returning: 1 Total: 1
 FOX: New: 0 Returning: 0 Total: 0
 (One returning show with a Latino lead held over as a season replacement.)
 TOTAL: 8 10 18
 1996-1997
 CBS: New: 1 Returning: 2 Total: 3
 ABC: New: 3 Returning: 2 Total: 4
 CBS: New: 2 Returning: 2 Total: 4
 UPN: New: 0 Returning: 1 Total: 1
 WB: New: 0 Returning: 0 Total: 0
 FOX: New: 1 Returning: 2 Total: 3
 TOTAL: 6 9 15

Los Republicanos... from pg 4

programa de comprobantes escolares y una prohibición del muestreo estadístico.

Los republicanos de línea dura dicen que ellos están obstinados sobre el muestreo, porque la Constitución exige un conteo individual en vez de un ajuste por un sub-conteo esperado, en las zonas donde el conteo se hace difícil.

La mayoría de los demócratas lo ven de distinto modo. "Al oponerse a las gestiones de la Oficina del Censo para contar a todo el mundo, los republicanos parecen estar procurando el dejar de contar a las minorías, frenar la representación minoritaria en el Congreso y proteger su mayoría ténue en la Cámara," acusa el Representante Robert Menéndez (demócrata por Nueva Jersey).

No obstante, Clinton está siendo apremiado para que acepte una prohibición del muestreo como parte de la legislación para financiar al Departamento de Comercio, incluyendo a la Oficina del Censo.

Desgraciadamente, Clinton parece estar tan ansioso de realzar su autoridad para efectuar tratados de comercio como lo estuvo el año pasado cuando promulgó un proyecto de ley sobre la reforma de la asistencia económica pública que incluía disposiciones que él había amenazado con vetar, incluyendo una que negaba los beneficios a los inmigrantes legales.

El portavoz de la Casa Blanca, Mike McCurry, pareció estar insinuando que el presidente podría rendirse al chantaje de Armey, cuando dijo a los reporteros que "adscribimos una prioridad mucho mayor a dar al presidente la autoridad que él necesita para hacer adelantar a los tratados de libre comercio."

Si Clinton vende a los afroamericanos e hispanos sobre el muestreo del Censo y los comprobantes escolares, él probará también que no comprende el asunto tampoco.

News Briefs

From Page 4

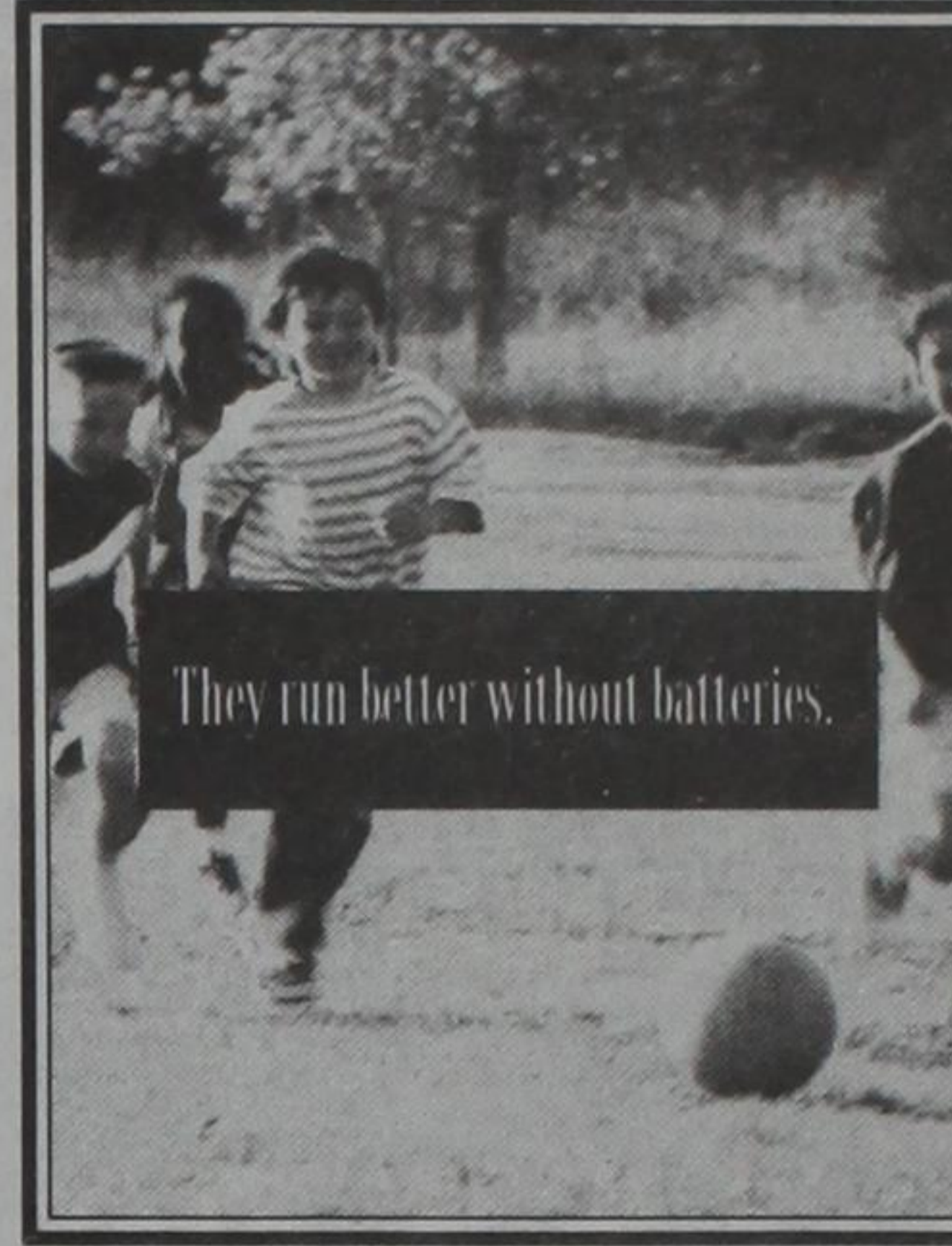
The SAT is a national voluntary exam administered to college-bound high school students. Many universities, including all UC campuses, require SAT scores as part of student applications.

The new UC report, prepared by a committee of faculty and administrators, found that the SAT tends to place Latino students at a disadvantage. UC officials said that it may be due to such factors as family income and language barriers.

Eugene Garcia, dean of UC Berkeley's school of education and chairman of the Latino eligibility task force, noted that the University of Indiana and about 300 other colleges have already done away with the SAT. Unlike grade point averages, he said, SAT scores for Latino students are not a reliable predictor of students' performance in the first two years of college.

Garcia said a fairer assessment for Latino students would be one tied to high school standards that are being developed in California.

A state examination is being designed that will measure students' achievements once those standards are set.



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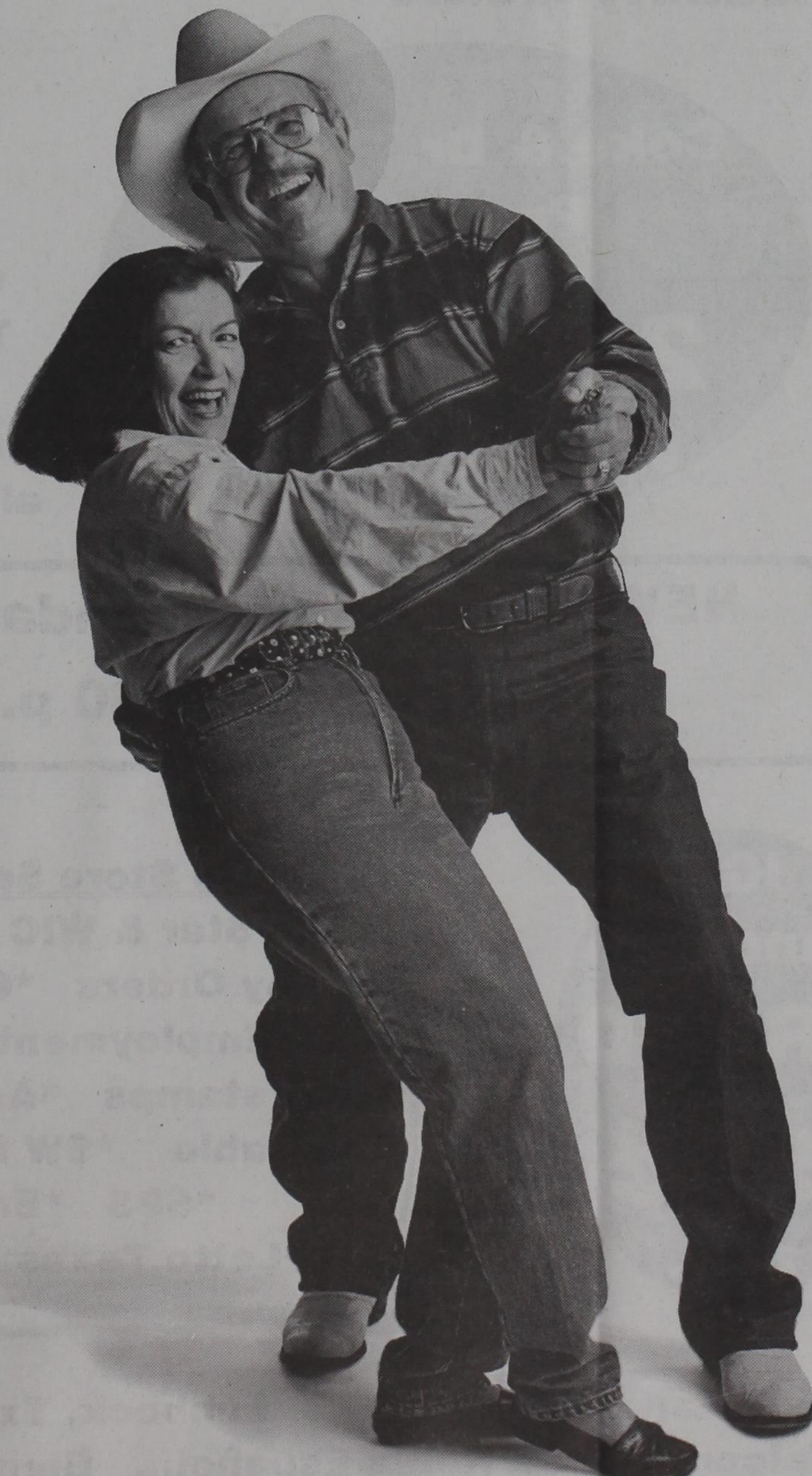
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