

# First Thanksgiving Was In Texas, Not Plymouth

EL OESTE DE TEJAS... MAY 1, 1598 -- Spanish explorer Juan de Onate yesterday gathered 400 pilgrims he was leading north from Chihuahua, Mexico, and celebrated what is thought to be the first Thanksgiving on what is now United States soil.

Onate, who had been given approval to colonize the southwestern U.S. by Spain, had just finished crossing the arid desert south of what is now El Paso when the 400 settlers and 6000-to-7000 head of cattle finally reached the Rio Grande river.

According to a scribe traveling with the group, several horses drank until their bellies burst.

After the initial celebration in finding water, Onate moved the colonist up the river a few miles, perhaps to within the present city limits of El Paso, Texas, and today (April 30, 1598) celebrated a Thanksgiving complete with pomp and religious ceremonies.

"Fish were taken from the Rio Grande, a few head of livestock were slaughtered, wild fowl were shot from the skies," notes El Paso Historian Leon Metz.

The celebration included huge bonfires that lit the border sky as

the meal was cooked. According to the sources, mass baptisms took place of local Suma and Manso Indians.

The Thanksgiving celebration was followed by the performance of a play written and performed in what is now the United States.

A journalist travelling with the expedition, which was exploring a route through the northern pass to the new country, noted that after the mass and drama (which enacted the advent of missionaries to America), "the entire group began celebrating



JUAN DE ONATE claimed all lands fed by the Rio Grande as the property of Spain after the First Thanksgiving celebrated on what is now U.S. soil. Celebration is recreated the last Sunday of April.

with great joy and mirth. The horsemen gathered in their most gala attire with splendid accoutrements and glistening arms," he noted. "The entire army was

scene noted that Onate placed a cross on a tree and performed this ceremony known as "La Toma," the "taking of posses-

sion," in which he declared all lands watered by the Rio Grande del Norte to be the sole possession of God and King Philip of Spain.

King Philip was not immediately available for comment and did not return phone calls.

Later land claimed by Spain became Mexico, and possession of the turf in question was later transferred to the United States with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, in one of many shrewd land deals that Americans have become famous for including the purchase of the Island of Manhattan, the Louisiana Purchase and the dealings that lead towards the acquisition of what is now the State of Alaska.

The Onate Thanksgiving has been documented and submitted as proof that the Spanish beat the Pilgrims to the punch and pumpkin pie over two decades before the later even set for on Plymouth Rock.

In modern history, the First Thanksgiving celebrated is reenacted annually on the last Sunday in April on the Chamizal National Memorial grounds in El Paso, Texas.

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## EL EDITOR

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Lubbock, Texas

## ¡Viva Aztlan Tiene Exito!



Ballet Folklorico  
Tenochtitlan  
Lubbock, Texas



Ballet Folklorico  
San Patricio Lubbock

The Viva Aztlan Festival '94 is now history. For two days the Hispanics involved in the art of theatre and dance ruled the stages of Lubbock, Texas. The Management of the Cactus Theatre confirmed that the Festival set records for attendance at theatre. The Festival which ran over two days drew an estimated audience of over two-thousand patrons. The total number of rooms reserved at the Best Western was well over a hundred, and the money spent in Lubbock business establishments can only be estimated to be over several hundred dollars. The work being done in the arts by Lubbock Centro Aztlan of Lubbock can no longer be ignored. City Father's can no longer ignore the money generated and the interest the Festival brought to Lubbock. It is the hope of Festival organizers that the Festival will become a yearly event, however, this will only be possible through the financial support of the City of Lubbock and area grant funding participants. Special thanks goes to those businesses and organizations that aided the Viva Aztlan Theatre & Dance Festival: Blue Bonnet Savings and Loan Bank, United Super Markets, Southwestern Bell Telephone, St. Mary's Hospital, Lubbock Junior League, and El Editor Newspapers.

Judging in the folklorico competition was demanding and challenging for the three judges, Jesus "Chuy" Cacon from Austin, Omar Angeles from Dallas, and Jesus "Chuy" Martinez from Albuquerque. The final results showed care and consideration for all the companies involved in the competition. Awards went to the following individuals and companies: Outstanding dancers from Lubbock-Alvaro Munoz (over 17 yrs. of age), Henry Gomez and Stephanie Gomez (under 10 yrs. of age); Best Overall Company-Baile-Baile from Albuquerque; Estrellas de Ballet Folklorico from Lubbock-Amalia Aguero, Jaime Ponce, Diana Munoz, and Alvaro Munoz; Best Technique and Form-Ballet Folklorico Mexicano from San Antonio; Best Overall Choreography and Best Traditional Choreography -Ballet Folklorico San Patricio; Best Contemporary Choreography -Ballet Folklorico Tenochtitlan from Lubbock; Best Traditional Costumes-Ballet San Vicente de Pallotti from Abilene; Best Contemporary Costumes-Ballet Folklorico San Patricio-Lubbock. A special award went to Ballet Tradiciones de Mexico from Amarillo for the "Preservation of Culture-Folklorico Dance." Companies were awarded trophies in the various categories. Each company promised to return to Lubbock in the future.

Certificates of Merit were presented to the three theatre companies that presented outstanding dramas: Teatro Aztlan from Lubbock for their presentation of "Declaracion de Paz," Teatro Frontera from El Paso for their presentation of "Esta Noche Juntos, Amandonos Tanto," and to Tu y Yo Productions from Albuquerque for their presentation of "Tu y Yo." The theatre companies also showed interest in returning to Lubbock next year.

For those of you that missed out in the celebration, you can only wait until next year to join in on this historical event. However, you can help in the future by letting elected officials now that the Hispanic community supports the involvement of Hispanics in the arts, and that we expect them to have the same commitment.

**Muchisimas Gracias A  
Nuestros Patrocinadores  
Bluebonnet Savings & Loan Bank,  
St. Mary Hospital,  
Southwestern Bell Telephone,  
Junior League of Lubbock  
El Editor Newspapers**

## News Briefs Clinton's Tilt Toward the GOP

The San Francisco Chronicle reports that since the November 8th elections, Clinton seems to be moving politically toward the Republican agenda. His consideration of a school prayer amendment, his openness to tax cuts and his call to "join me in the center", has caused concern for both liberal Democrats and conservative Republicans. Clinton has also been silent on the issue of a balanced budget amendment, one of the first items in the Republicans "Contract for America".

Dave Mason of the Heritage Foundation said, "Tactically, certainly the president is recognizing that he has to deal with House Republicans. The problem is that he's got a high hurdle in convincing people he's genuine." Arthur Kropp, president of the People for the American Way, reacted with dismay to Clinton's comments on school prayer, calling the remarks "a big mistake".

## GOP Denies Targeting Black Caucus

Reuters reports that Republicans deny they are singling out the Congressional Black Caucus for elimination, but said its funding is being examined as part of an across-the-board look at groups within the House.

Funding for the 41-member Black Caucus "will not selectively be removed," said Rep. Jim Nussle of R-IA, who heads the Republicans' House transition team. "I think that's unrealistic." Rep. Kweisi Mfume, D-MD, who chairs the Black Caucus, said he too was unaware of any such effort. "I am not aware of any attempt by the Republican leaders to selectively zero out funding" for the caucus," he said.

Nussle said that House Republicans may eliminate money for many of 30 so-called "legislative service organizations" in the House. These groups include the Steel Caucus, Sunbelt Caucus, Arms Control and Foreign Policy group and others formed on along regional, commercial or ideological lines. The single biggest recipient of funds in 1992 was the Republican Study Committee.

Nussle said the Republican transition team is looking at the possibility of eliminating staff support for many of the organizations, which could continue as Congressional member organizations with no special funding.

## Hunger Impacts One in Six Elderly

The New York Times reports that elderly people in many of New York's neighborhoods supplement their diets by scavenging for food in garbage bins. These people are not homeless, nor are they entirely destitute, but are driven to forage for food by immediate financial need.

What they receive each month in Social Security and small pensions often does not meet their expenses, especially when coupled with medical bills. As many as one in six elderly people in the U.S. living above the poverty line are either hungry or have inadequate diets, according to a survey last year by the Urban Institute based in Washington, DC. Many elderly say they are reluctant to go to nearby soup kitchens or churches that provide free meals, and would rather maintain independence by relying on their resourcefulness.

There is no way to know how widespread scavenging practices are. Yet supermarket managers and shoppers in many middle-class NYC neighborhoods say they have seen elderly people pick through the markets' refuse for food.

## INS Accused of Bias Against Blacks

The New York Times reports that Rep. John Conyers, Jr., D-MI, admonished INS commissioner Doris M. Meissner during a hearing Thursday that detailed accusations of widespread discrimination against black INS employees.

Doris M. Meissner pledged to hire and promote more minority members and to train the agency's executives, almost all of whom are white, to be more openminded. But Conyers said he did not want to hear "any more promises and pledges" from an agency that he said operated in a "time warp," as if it had "just discovered that there are laws against ra-



# The Ugly Curve

By Antonio M. Stevens-Arroyo

The publication of the book "The Bell Curve" has summoned from the dead a long-discredited tactic to justify racist politics.

By using pseudo-scientific jargon, the book's authors suggest that programs to help the poor are doomed to fail because the poor are genetically dumber than the rich.

They want to suck the blood out of programs that help black and brown people in this country because (they say) poverty can't be helped.

It is common sense that when two very intelligent people marry, they are likely to produce intelligent children, just as when tall people marry, they are likely to produce tall children, and short parents, short offspring.

My son in sixth grade explained this to me, which is why I didn't rush out to buy the book.

What is dangerous in "The Bell Curve" is equating this genetics with size of one's bank account, as if being rich or poor were contained in our DNA strands.

Obviously, rich people can provide their children with better schools and more educational opportunity than can poor people. When it comes to taking IQ tests, for instance, many private schools "prep" their students in how to score higher. This usually doesn't happen for those who are less well off.

But the authors of "The Bell Curve" do not urge improving educational scores -- even though they can't escape proof that this has happened. Instead, they push to cut the programs that make a difference. They want to condemn the non-rich to permanent second-grade existence because (supposedly) most black and brown people are genetically incapable of climbing out of poverty.

Call the advocates of such ideas the "mind-snatchers" who join with the "body-snatchers" in Newt Gingrich's proposal to punish the children of the unmarried by putting them into orphanages.

To disprove the Newtinazis of the Republican right who believe in "The Bell Curve," I conducted my own survey at Brooklyn College. I stood at the corner of Flatbush and Nostrand Avenues in Brook-

lyn for 35 minutes and conducted my study, which I call "The Ugly Curve."

In my sample, the best-looking women and most handsome men to pass by all happened to be people of color. On the other hand, the well-off people -- mostly professors -- were generally fat with bad eyesight and high cholesterol.

The white, non-poor men were more likely to be bald than the non-white men, and white, non-poor women had a high incidence of uninspired hairstyles.

Since most Latino, African American and Asian peoples will marry each other -- usually on the basis of good looks -- I conclude scientifically that The Ugly Curve predicts that the good-looking gene pool will exclude the well-off so that the gap between good-looking non-whites and ugly rich people will get larger and larger every generation.

The rich spend billions of dollars in face-lifts, cosmetic surgery, wigs, liposuction and fashion clothes every year to disguise their ugliness.

If the government is going to respond to "The Bell Curve" by cutting off money to aid the poor, then Congress should prohibit the waste of good money trying to make the rich look good, because the rich can't help their ugliness -- it is genetic.

Now, like the authors of "The Bell Curve," I admit that my survey is incomplete. I haven't checked out Miami or Los Angeles yet.

Nor do I intend to be racial (there are some good-looking rich people). I admit that my ability to measure good looks may be biased. I'm already 53 years old and my street-corner hanging-out skills are somewhat diminished.

Still, when some fire-breathing right-winger waves "The Bell Curve" at us, we Latinos can throw The Ugly Curve back at him. Maybe after that, we can all dialogue seriously about ending racism in this country.

(Dr. Antonio M. Stevens-Arroyo, formerly vice chairman of the New York State Committee for the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, is professor of Puerto Rican Studies at Brooklyn College, City University of New York, and a senior scholar at the Bildner Center for Western Hemisphere Studies in New York City.)

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# La Curva Fea

Por Antonio M. Stevens-Arroyo

La publicación del libro titulado The Bell Curve ("La curva en forma de campana") ha vuelto a llamar de entre los muertos a una táctica desacreditada por mucho tiempo para justificar la política racista. Al usar lenguaje pseudo-científico, los autores del libro sugieren que los programas para ayudar a los pobres están condenados al fracaso porque los pobres son genéticamente más tontos que los ricos. Ellos quieren chuparle la sangre a los programas que ayudan a las personas negras y morenas de este país porque (según dicen ellos) la pobreza no se puede evitar.

Es de sentido común que, cuando dos personas muy inteligentes se casan, tienen probabilidades de producir niños inteligentes, de igual modo que cuando las personas de elevada estatura se casan, es probable que produzcan niños altos, y los padres de corta estatura, niños semejantes a ellos.

Mi hijo de sexto grado me explicó esto, lo cual es la razón de que yo no me apresurara a comprar el libro.

Lo que resulta peligroso de The Bell Curve es la equiparación de la genética con el tamaño de la cuenta bancaria de uno, como si el ser rico o pobre estuviera contenido en nuestras cepas del DNA.

Evidentemente, las personas ricas pueden suministrar a sus hijos mejores escuelas y mayores oportunidades de instrucción que las personas pobres. Cuando se trata de pasar los exámenes del cociente mental (IQ tests en inglés), por ejemplo, muchas escuelas privadas "preparan" a sus alumnos en el modo de obtener puntajes más altos. Esto no ocurre de costumbre para los menos acomodados.

Pero los autores de The Bell Curve no instan a mejorar los puntajes de la enseñanza -- aún cuando no puedan escaparse de la prueba de que esto ha sucedido. En vez de eso, ellos propugnan rebajar los programas que significan la diferencia. Ellos quieren condenar a los que no son ricos a una existencia permanente de segunda clase porque (presuntamente) la mayoría de las personas negras y morenas son genéticamente incapaces de trepar hacia fuera de la pobreza.

Llámesese a los partidarios de tales ideas los "arrebataadores de mentes" que se unen con los "arrebataadores de cuerpos" en la propuesta de Newt Gingrich para castigar a los niños de las parejas que no están casadas, al ponerlos en orfanatorios.

A fin de probar que los Newtinazis de la derecha republicana que creen en The Bell

# AN ANALYSIS OF CONTRACT WITH AMERICA

An analysis assessing the long-term impact of the Contract with America Proposal was released by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities on October 20, 1994. The overview from the analysis follows.

On September 27, 1994, a number of federal tax and budget changes were proposed in a Contract with America released by a group including House Republican Members of Congress. Among other proposals, the Contract calls for changes that would reduce revenues by approximately \$190 billion over the next five years. The revenue proposals include a new tax credit for children, a new type of Individual Retirement Account, reductions in the rate of taxation of capital gains income for individuals and corporations, a reduction in taxes for businesses that invest in buildings, machinery, and equipment, and a reduction in the extent to which Social Security income is taxable for higher-income taxpayers. In addition, the proposal calls for a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced budget by the year 2002.

There are four key issues with respect to the long-term impact of the Contract.

-- The revenue loss under the plan would rise dramatically after five years. The plan is presented as losing \$190 billion in revenue over the next five years, itself a substantial amount. But the IRA, capital gains, and business depreciation provisions are designed so they lose smaller amounts or even raise revenue over the next five years -- and then lose much larger amounts of revenue after the five-year budget period ends.

-- The IRA proposal is said to raise \$5 billion over the next five years, but past analyses show it could eventually lose \$50 billion over subsequent five-year periods.

-- The Contract puts the cost of the capital gains proposal at \$56 billion over its first five years. But the Joint Committee on Taxation has estimated that the cost in the second 5-year period after enactment could exceed \$160 billion.

-- The Contract lists the depreciation proposal as raising \$20 billion over the first five years. Past analysis of similar proposals suggests that the cost in subsequent five-year periods could reach \$58 billion.

Just these three proposals in the Contract, which are said to have a net cost of \$31 billion in their first five years, could have a combined cost in subsequent five-year periods of more than \$260 billion. Thus, the overall eventual revenue loss from the Contract for subsequent five-year periods greatly exceeds \$190 billion.

-- The revenue proposals would likely cause either a worsening of the deficit or unusually large reductions in major benefit programs. The deficit has been halved as a share of the Gross Domestic Product since 1992, but the proposals in the Contract would put further progress in question. Over the next five years, large potential budget savings would have to be devoted to paying for tax cuts rather than continuing to make progress on deficit reduction. After five years, when

# Solving Political Murders Is Essential To Mexico's Soul

By Diana Washington Valdez

The Dec. 1 inauguration of Mexico's new president, Ernesto Zedillo, will be a bitter-sweet event. Our neighbor's political year, which began with great promise, first saw the assassination of Institutional Revolutionary Party presidential candidate Luis Donaldo Colosio, whom Zedillo replaced, and then the mur-

der of the PRI's No. 2 leader, José Francisco Ruiz Massieu.

In both instances, the question lingers: Will the murders even really be solved? I worry because I know of another political assassination in Mexico that was never solved. In 1937, Guadalupe Ortiz Pulido was killed while returning on horseback from a hunting trip. He was am-

bushed at the entrance of Malinalco, a town in the state of México.

Authorities said he was shot repeatedly, by several people. One weapon in the attack was a Mauser, commonly carried by government officials. When his horse and dog returned home without him, the household was seized with terror. Don Lupe, as my maternal grandfather was known by town residents, allegedly was killed for supporting an emerging politician.

He himself had refused to run for office, but when he found someone he thought was a worthy candidate, he threw his finances, popularity and community standing behind the campaign, virtually ensuring victory.

There were endless suspects. One was a major in the Mexican army. Another was a candidate he had opposed. The swirl of rumor even pointed momentarily to relatives. But no one was ever charged.

My mother was 7 years old at the time my grandfather was killed. When she was 13, the major saw her after she had left Malinalco, and begged her to believe he wasn't responsible. He felt he knew who was, but couldn't say. The encounter was hardly consoling to an child who had lost her beloved father.

Over time, to make up for the lack of official resolve to find my grandfather's assassins, my grandmother spent a fortune hiring private investigators and offering rewards.

Fifty-seven years later, we still wonder. Violent death can have a lasting effect on a victim's family, be it immediate family, the extended community, or an entire nation.

When Ernesto Zedillo assumes the presidency of Mexico Dec. 1, it is imperative that he use the powers of his office

to get to the bottom of the perfidious murders of Colosio and Massieu, no matter what the cost. It is the only way Mexico will gain credibility as a progressive democracy.

Not one of the country's crimes against public figures over the past two years has been solved, even those carried out before hundreds of witnesses. To the Sept. 28 murder of Massieu in Mexico City and the March 23 slaying of Colosio in Tijuana, you may add the May 24, 1993, shooting of Guadalajara's Cardinal Juan Jesús Posadas Ocampo, supposedly caught in the cross fire of drug traffickers.

Accounts of Mexico's official probe into Massieu's slaying reveal a familiar pattern of missteps and errant innuendo. The Mexican press has reported on a procession of likely suspects. Then, almost as quickly, it debunks the damaging assertions.

In the Colosio case, with his alleged assassin in custody, authorities have managed to generate only convoluted theories of intricate plots, some pointing to a conspiracy, others solely to the jailed man.

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## News Briefs

cial discrimination." He said, "This matter is clearly not going to be resolved by sensitivity sessions for people who don't give a damn."

There are no blacks in senior executive positions, and the Border Patrol, the traditional path of advancement in the agency, is 1% black. In 1991, 19 black agents in Los Angeles, filed a complaint against the INS. Last spring, it grew into the largest discrimination case ever against a government agency, a class action on behalf of 850 black officers.

At Thursday's hearing, a black officer who testified said they not only suffered discrimination but also retaliation for pursuing discrimination complaints. Carey James, the highest-ranking black in the Border Patrol, testified that he had been denied 150 promotions on a slow climb to that of assistant patrol chief. But he said that despite his title he has a lower pay grade than his white counterparts.

"The INS is run by white males," said Maria Estela Padilla, who served as an EEO counselor for the immigration agency. "Because the INS has to scrutinize so closely those of other races, colors and nationalities, I believe that INS officials grow to believe they are superior. They make a mockery of civil rights."

## U.S. Census Study: Navajo is Poorest of Major Tribes

AP reports that the Census Bureau found that the Navajos are among the poorest of the 10 largest Indian tribes. Based on 1990 census figures, the tribe had the highest proportion of people in poverty, 48.8%, and the lowest median family income, \$13,940. The Navajo also had the lowest per capita income, \$4,788. The Iroquois, situated mostly in upstate New York, had the smallest share of tribal members living in poverty, 20.1%. The median family income for the Iroquois was \$27,205, while the per capita income was \$10,568.

But Navajo officials and Indian rights advocates say the statistics overlook factors unique to tribal culture -- a thriving barter economy and a philosophy of wealth that's difficult to judge by mainstream U.S. standards. LaDonna Harris, director of Americans for Indian Opportunity, said that one of the nation's poorest rural tribes -- she wouldn't say which one -- had a \$10 million barter economy. "Among Indians, possession is never perceived as a form of wealth -- unless you can give it away," she said.

Roman Bitsuie, executive director of the Navajo-Hopi Land Commission office in Window Rock, AZ said some of the Navajo living without electricity or running water have simply chosen a traditional way of life. Some Navajo had hoped casino gambling on the reservation would reduce an unemployment rate of 30% to 50%. But Navajo voters worried about the effect on their culture narrowly rejected gambling in a referendum earlier this month.

Don Wharton, a lawyer with the Native American Rights Fund in Boulder, CO, said however, the census figures obscure serious health issues affecting Indians, such as high infant mortality and a greater incidence of disease. "What the federal government is doing is to provide programs through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Indian Health Service, Housing and Urban Development and other federal program agencies that are largely unrelated to real local priorities and concerns because they are nationally managed," he said.

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# Latino Democrats Buck The Republican Tide

By Margarita Contin

In a midterm election that saw Democrat candidates at both state and national levels follow the parade of Republican elephants with broom and shovel, how did Latino candidates do?

Just fine, thank you. At least, on the surface, they did.

None of the 14 Hispanic Democrats -- or three Republicans -- in Congress lost their seats. In fact, none of their contests were even close.

A Hispanic Link survey found their numbers actually growing in state legislatures. In a total of 19 states, they inched up from 156 to 158 elected representatives.

Three large states with increasing Latino political activity -- Texas, California and Florida -- scored one- or two-seat gains, while New York and Arizona remained stable.

"It's important to underscore that despite this anti-Clinton, anti-Democrat backlash, Latinos kept on moving forward, swimming against the current," Antonio González, executive director of the Southwest Voter Registration Education Project, told Hispanic Link.

Twenty percent -- 33 -- of Hispanic state legislators are female. Nearly 90 percent -- 139 -- are Democrats; just 18 are Republicans. And of the GOP members, 12 serve in the Florida legislature, where for the first time Dade County elected a Cuban Democrat, Annie Betancourt. One, Ili

Castro of Connecticut, is a member of a third party.

While the slight gain sends a hopeful message, weighed against increasing Latino population growth and political involvement, it's not all that impressive.

Additionally, surging white voter backlash against both immigrants and Hispanics is likely to present elected Latino leaders with immense problems in their home states as well as in the nation's capital in 1995.

With new attacks promised by the radical right against bilingual education, affirmative action and voting, language and immigrant rights, Latino legislators will have their hands so full it's unlikely they'll be able to push for new reform in matters of special concern to Latino communities.

In Arizona, Rep. Joe Eddie López (D-Phoenix) noted that although none of the nine Latino incumbents in that state's legislature were swept out of office by the xenophobic wave that hit neighboring California Nov. 8, they lost the opportunity in contested races to elect two more Latinos, gaining only Rebecca Ríos, daughter of former Sen. Pete Ríos, in the House.

"Quite frankly, with Republican leadership, it will be difficult to push any Latino agenda," López said.

Texas's 33-member Latino delegation, 32 of whom are Democrats, anticipates similar challenges, with Republican George W. Bush replac-

ing Ann Richards as governor. Richards won about three-fourths of the Latino vote.



Rep. Robert Alonzo (D-Dallas), head of the Mexican American Democrats of Texas, said Latinos there must mobilize quickly to prevent anti-immigrant measures such as California's Proposition 187 from spreading to their state.

In New Mexico, Latino Democrats lost three members in the legislature, and the incumbent Democratic governor was beaten by a Republican. With 25 Latinos still in the House and 17 in the Senate (only two of the 42 are Republican), Rep. Fred Luna (D-Los Lunas) saw no great cause for alarm, saying the "new and inexperienced" governor isn't likely to create problems for the large Latino legislative bloc.

In California, Latino representation increased from 12 to 14, one each in both chambers. Hilda Solís became the first Latina to serve in the 40-member Senate. But the formerly Democratic-controlled

80-member Assembly is now evenly split.

"Obviously, with the increase of Republicans, it's going to be more difficult for us," said Latino caucus chairman Richard Polanco (D-Los Angeles), who moves up to the Senate to take over veteran Art Torres' seat.

Torres, consistently favored in the polls to win his race for state insurance commissioner and become California's first Hispanic elected statewide in modern times, was soundly whipped by a little-known Republican, by 400,000 votes.

In one bright California note, newcomer Liz Figueroa (D-Fremont) becomes the first Salvadoran and the first Hispanic in a non-Latino majority district to be elected to the state legislature.

There was another bright spot in Utah. For the first time, two Latinos -- Democrats Pete Suazo and Loretta Baca -- will serve together in the state legislature.

Since 1984, the number of Latinos in state legislatures has increased from 113 to 158. In 1995, they will be represented in these 19 of the nation's 50 state legislatures:

New Mexico (42), Texas (33), California (14), Florida (14), New York (11), Arizona (10), Colorado (7), Connecticut, Illinois and Kansas (5 each), Washington, Utah and Minnesota (2 each), Idaho, Indiana, Nevada, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island (1 each).

## La Solucion De Los Asesinatos Politicos Es Indispensable Para El Alma De Mexico

Por Diana Washington Valdéz

La inauguración en diciembre 1x del nuevo Presidente de México, Ernesto Zedillo, será un acontecimiento agri dulce. El año político de nuestro vecino, que comenzó con una gran promesa, vió primero al asesinato del candidato presidencial del Partido Revolucionario Institucional, Luis Donaldo Colosio, a quien Zedillo sustituyó, y después al asesinato del segundo dirigente del PRI, José Francisco Ruíz Massieu.

En ambos casos permanece la pregunta: ¿Se resolverán alguna vez los asesinatos?

Me preocupo debido a que sé de otro asesinato político en México que nunca fué resuelto. En 1937, Guadalupe Ortiz Pulido fué muerto mientras regresaba a caballo de un viaje de cacería. El fué emboscado a la entrada del pueblo Malinalco en el estado de México. Las autoridades dijeron que fué herido a tiros repetidamente por varias personas. Una de las armas usadas en el ataque fue un rifle Mauser, que los funcionarios del gobierno acostumbraban portar.

Cuando su caballo y su perro regresaron a su casa sin él, la familia se llenó de terror. Don Lupe, como era conocido mi abuelo materno por los vecinos del pueblo, fué muerto presuntamente por apoyar a un político en ascenso.

El mismo se había negado a postularse para ningún cargo, pero cuando encontró a alguien de quien él pensó que era un candidato digno, puso sus finanzas, su popularidad y su estatura en la comunidad detrás de la campaña, asegurándole virtualmente la victoria.

Hubo muchos sospechosos sin fin. Uno era un comandante del ejército mexicano. Otro era un candidato al que él se había opuesto. El torbellino de los rumores llegó hasta a señalar momentáneamente a los familiares. Pero nunca se acusó a nadie.

Mi madre tenía 7 años de edad cuando mi abuelo fué

asesinado. Cuando ella tenía 13 años, el comandante la vió después que ella había salido de Malinalco y le suplicó que creyera que él no era responsable. El sonaba como que sabía quién lo era, pero no podía decirlo. El encuentro fué difícilmente consolador para una niña que había perdido a su amado padre.

Durante los años, para compensar por la falta de decisión oficial a fin de hallar a los asesinos de mi abuelo, mi abuela gastó una fortuna en contratar a investigadores privados y ofrecer recompensas.

Cincuenta y siete años después, todavía nos preguntamos. La muerte violenta puede tener un efecto duradero sobre la familia de una víctima, ya sea la familia inmediata, la comunidad en general o toda una nación.

Cuando Ernesto Zedillo asuma la presidencia de México el 1x de diciembre, es indispensable que él utilice los poderes de su cargo para llegar al fondo de los asesinatos pérfidos de Colosio y Ruíz Massieu, sin importar el costo. Es el único modo de que México ganará verosimilitud como una democracia progresista.

Ninguno de los asesinatos cometidos contra figuras públicas durante los dos años últimos ha sido resuelto, ni siquiera los realizados ante cientos de testigos. Al asesinato de Ruíz Massieu el 28 de septiembre último y al asesinato de Colosio en Tijuana el 23 de marzo último, se puede agregar el del Cardenal Juan Jesús Posadas Ocampo, Arzobispo de Guadalajara, presuntamente atrapado en el fuego cruzado de los traficantes ilegales de narcóticos.

Los relatos de la investigación oficial de México respecto del asesinato de Ruíz Massieu revelan una pauta conocida de errores e insinuaciones equivocadas. La prensa mexicana ha informado sobre una procesión de sospechosos probables. Después, casi con la misma rapidez, desinfla a las afirmaciones dañinas.

En el caso de Colosio, con su

presunto asesino bajo custodia, las autoridades se las han arreglado para producir sólo teorías retorcidas de complots intrincados, algunos de los cuales apuntan hacia una conspiración y otros únicamente hacia el encarcelado.

Las tergiversaciones y vueltas han visto a los jefes de la investigación llegar e irse. Uno fué despedido. Otro renunció por desilusión. Sin embargo, las autoridades no están más próximas a resolver el caso.

¿Qué sacamos en claro de todo esto, a no ser que los funcionarios mexicanos no quieren que sepamos la verdad?

Quizás Zedillo y su aliado, el presidente saliente Carlos Salinas de Gortari, consideren que sería una desgracia nacional el revelar un posible complot por parte de su propio PRI. Pero una vez pasadas las elecciones, no hay pretexto para callarse.

Una teoría persistente sugiere que un elemento reaccionario del propio PRI tuvo lo más que ganar de las muertes

de los dos dirigentes, que ellos querían obstruccionar la reforma política.

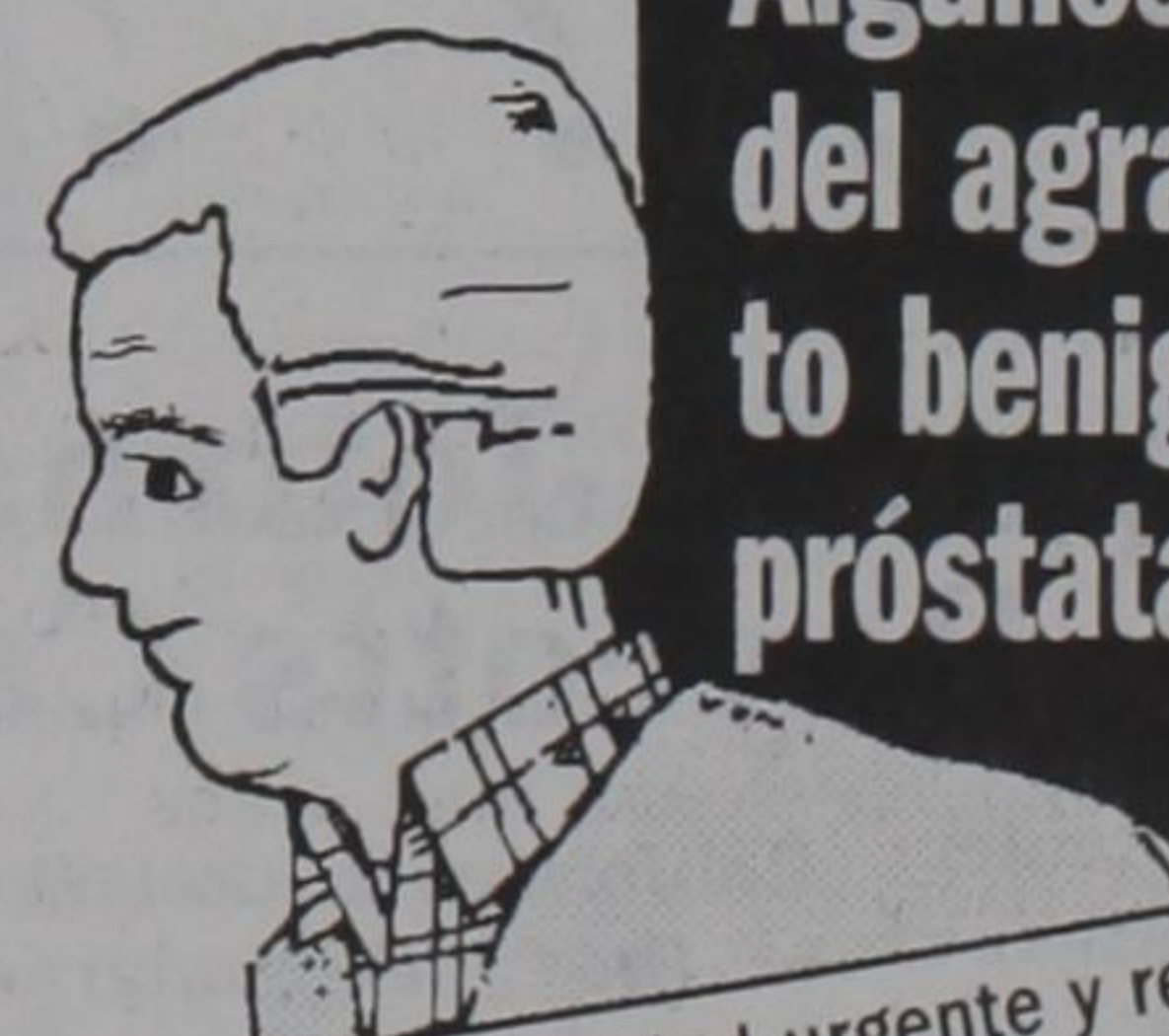
Los Estados Unidos nunca llegaron a hacer frente a la posibilidad de que fuerzas conspiratorias podrían haber ingeniado las muertes de John F. Kennedy, Robert Kennedy, Martin Luther King Jr. o Malcolm X. Sin la necesaria conclusión para poner sus muertes detrás de nosotros, nuestra nación sucumbió a una parálisis del alma, con los sueños y los deseos que esos hombre simbolizaban aparentemente congelados.

Cuando Zedillo asuma la plaza más poderosa de México, él debe tener como prioridad el hallar la verdad sobre los asesinatos que estremecieron a su país en estos meses últimos. Es el único modo de que México pueda curar y adelantar.

(Diana Washington Valdéz es editora auxiliar de negocios de El Paso Times e informa sobre asuntos de comercio internacional.)

Propiedad literaria registrada por Hispanic Link News Service en 1994. Distribuido por The Los Angeles Times Syndicate

## Algunos síntomas del agrandamiento benigno de la próstata



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Pérdida de potencia del chorro urinario

Necesidad de orinar a menudo



## Briefs On Proposition 187

# Effects are anticipated in all areas of United States

### CA Prop 187's Effect on Farm Workers

Because of the passage of CA Prop 187, farm workers, some of whom are undocumented, may turn to Arizona to work, according to California farm worker advocates.

The California Department of Commerce estimates there are 40,000 immigrant farm workers and between 10,000 to 50,000 season-

gains they have won since the 1960s if CA Prop 187 is implemented.

### GOP Eyes \$22B in Immigrant Welfare Cuts

One of the overlooked provisions of the GOP's "Contract With America" is a ban on government services and benefits to most legal immigrants.

Refugees and legal residents over the age of 75 who have been in the country for at least five years would

are an increasing drain on the U.S. Treasury.

But immigrant rights advocates say these immigrants and their relatives have paid taxes and played by the rules, and that once the public understands that the House GOP has targeted "legal" immigrants, support for the plan could evaporate quickly.

"Obviously, the climate is much uglier when it comes to providing benefits to anyone, but it's also true that there are people in the Republican Party who are uncomfortable drawing unnecessary distinctions between U.S. citizens and legal residents," said Cecilia Munoz, a senior immigration policy analyst at the National Council of La Raza.

Nevertheless, the debate over immigration could further isolate legal immigrants and refugees from the mainstream of society, said Hiram Ruiz, policy analyst for the U.S. Committee for Refugees, an advocacy group in Washington.

"Anti-immigrant sentiment proved politically profitable," he said. Yet,

"legal immigration and the admission of refugees are by and large positive things for this society. Immigrants and many refugees make many positive contributions."

### Immigrant Abuse on the Rise in CA

The Coalition for Human Immigrant Rights of Los Angeles has been fielding 100-150 calls per day on their hot line, claiming harassment, intimidation and other abuse of undocumented residents. The coalition has also reported that some hospitals and health clinics are asking for residency documentation despite the court order blocking such requests.

The ripple effects of the passage of CA Prop 187 are also beginning to be seen. There is a drive by the Conservative Caucus to propose a constitutional amendment to deny automatic citizenship to children born of undocumented mothers. Several supporters of the initiative have formed the Voter Fraud Task Force to address the charge that there were improprieties in the rush to register documented immigrants to vote against the initiative.

Supporters of the new law are also looking forward to the measure being considered by the US Supreme Court. Harold Ezell, former regional director of the INS and co-author of CA Prop

187, said, "We knew from day one we would be in court. We knew we wanted to go to the Supreme Court to say we want this law changed."

The latest legal developments include the city of Los Angeles joining the suit brought by the ACLU against CA Prop 187. Los Angeles City Attorney James Hahn stated that cutting off the services that the measure has mandated would increase crime, homelessness and poverty and could jeopardize federal funds used to address these problems.

### Immigration Struggle Moves to Arizona

Since the passage of CA Prop 187, immigrants are increasingly trying to cross the border at Nogales, AZ, rather than at San Diego, CA. Nogales has been known for its relaxed attitudes about immigration, but that is changing. Attorney General Janet Reno recently described the Arizona border as "California's side door", and has promised to send more border agents and surveillance equipment to Arizona.

But Nogales business leaders fear that greater border control will result in lost business revenues. Fred

Johnson, executive director of Nogales Chamber of Commerce said that 80% of their business comes from the Mexican community. Mayor Jose Anchola believes that most of the people of Nogales want to welcome the immigrants, not keep them out. "This community could not exist if people did not come across," he said.

Nogales Police Chief Jose Louis Alday, who was born in Nogales, Mexico, is concerned about undocumented workers coming into Arizona only if they contribute to crime in the area. He has welcomed the introduction of a fence that is supposed to keep immigrants from crossing into the residential neighborhoods near the border. The fence has created tensions that will only increase because Attorney General Reno wants to extend the fence another four miles and send another 100 border patrol agents and equipment to patrol the fence in a strategy labeled "Operation Safeguard".

Fred Johnson stated that business leaders do not want to promote undocumented immigration, but longer and higher fences only increase anxieties concerning federal immigration policies.

### Immigration Issue Divides the GOP

The GOP leadership is divided on the immigration issues brought up on the immigration issues brought up by the passage of CA Prop 187. The Republican party is being torn in two directions. Strongly supporting cuts in government spending,

they see CA Governor Wilson's plan to deny undocumented residents health and welfare benefits as part of the GOP's goal for smaller government. But Republicans also promote entrepreneurial values that immigrants, both documented and undocumented often embody.

The GOP "Contract with America" has many provisions to eliminate benefits and services to documented residents as well as American citizens. Republican legislators will be forced to confront their divisiveness as they prepare to enact legislation contained in the "Contract".

Jack Kemp, former HUD Secretary said, "There are those who want the party to be the equivalent of the Know Nothing Party that was anti-immigrant, anti-Catholic, anti-black and failed to see what the Declaration of Independence was all about. The Republican Party has no chance of being a majority party in this country without being the party of immigrants."

William Bennett, former education secretary, thinks CA Governor Wilson is "being less than fully candid about the real problems in California. I'd be much more impressed if he took on the welfare state, if he took on the state teachers union, if he took on some of the big boys who are really causing him problems and not just focus on illegals."

Wilson responded to Bennett's charge of using the immigrant issue as scapegoating by saying, "My anger is directed toward the failure of the federal government ... first to secure the border against illegal immigration and then to safeguard state taxpayers from the actual cost of that federal failure."

### Legal Precedent to CA Prop 187

A 2 year old challenge to California State University's tuition schedule will serve as a precedent to CA Prop 187 because the suit brought by taxpayer and immigration reform groups will force CSU schools to charge higher out-of-state fees for undocumented residents if passed.

The CSU system follows a 1985 decision that allows undocumented residents to pay the same fees as documented residents. In 1992, a Los Angeles Superior Court judge ruled in favor of the plaintiffs in the CSU tuition suit, but the university system appealed. The case will be heard by the 2d District Court of Appeals before the end of the year. Currently, CSU students pay \$1,584 in fees as CA residents and \$7,380 as out-of-state residents.



al immigrant farm workers in the state. Not all of these workers are without papers. If many of these workers move to Arizona, that state would begin to incur greater social-aid costs.

John Arnold, director of the Tucson, AZ nonprofit, PPEP Housing Development Corp., stated, "We're talking about a group that already has a life expectancy of only 47 years and has the highest infant mortality rate in the country." PPEP coordinates a coalition of nonprofit and government agencies concerned with education, health, housing and other issues and provides self-help programs for Arizona farm workers. Arnold is concerned that farm workers as a group could lose the economic and social

be exempt from the ban, but other legal immigrants would be barred from 60 different health, education, job training, nutrition, housing, cash and social service programs - from school lunches and foster care to rental and energy assistance. Legal immigrants would also be prevented from receiving SSI and from participating in the Medicaid program, except for emergency care.

Rep. Rick Santorum, R-PA, who wrote the GOP welfare bill with a \$22 billion cut in welfare to legal immigrants, said Congress will be looking for ways to finance new work programs for parents on welfare. Robert Rector, a welfare expert with the conservative Heritage Foundation, said changes are also necessary because elderly immigrants

## La enmienda 187. Quienes serán los más perjudicados?



### Hispanic Journalists' Group Boycotts California

SAN FRANCISCO (Reuter) - The National Association of Hispanic Journalists said Thursday it is boycotting California as a site for its meetings because the state's voters passed a measure cracking down on illegal immigration.

The Washington D.C.-based association, grouping 1,700 Hispanic journalists across the United States, notified California Gov. Pete Wilson of its decision in a letter Thursday.

"After careful deliberation, the association's Board of Directors voted unanimously over the weekend to boycott

California to protest passage of the anti-immigrant legislation," the group's executive director Zita Arocha wrote.

Californians last week approved a voter initiative which would cut off education, welfare and non-emergency health care to the state's estimated 1.7 million illegal immigrants.

A federal judge in Los Angeles issued a temporary restraining order Wednesday blocking most sections of the measure, known as Proposition 187, from taking effect.

In the letter to Wilson, who strongly backed the measure,

Arocha wrote that the association feared that its members and other Hispanic-Americans "will be targets of discrimination in your state as a result of Proposition 187."

San Diego was one of three U.S. cities that the NAHJ was considering as a site for its 1998 or 1999 convention.

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# Deportes

## Boxing Council Plans Boycott

MEXICO CITY - The World Boxing Council is boycotting all world title fights in California for four months to protest the recently approved state initiative that would bar public aid to illegal immigrants.

The boycott will be in effect from Nov. 22 through March 30, WBC president Jose Sulaiman said.

In making his announcement Tuesday, Sulaiman also said any Mexican boxer who fights in California during that period will be barred from WBC matches for two years. Mexican immigrants are expected to be hurt most by Proposition 187, which will bar illegal immigrants from state health, education and

other social services.

The WBC is based in Mexico City.

"The boycott is against the governor of California, for promoting a racist and inhumane law," not against the people of California, said Sulaiman. He complained that children will be those who suffer most.

He said 35 boxing commissions in Mexico were joining the boycott, including those in Mexico City, Tamaulipas, Ciudad Juarez, Tijuana, Guadalajara, Monterrey and Merida.

This is the second time the WBC has taken such action. It earlier boycotted South Africa to protest apartheid.

## Romero KO's Sosa In First Round

LAS VEGAS - Undefeated Danny Romero staggered Domingo Sosa seconds into the fight Friday night before finishing him off with a flurry of punches in the first round to retain his North American Boxing Federation super fly-weight championship.

Romero, of Albuquerque, improved to 21-0 with 19 knockouts by stopping Sosa at 1:06 of the first round.

The fight was on the undercard of the James Toney-Roy Jones Jr. super middleweight title bout at the MGM Grand hotel-casino.

Romero, 115, wasted little time in finishing the scheduled 12-round bout against the veteran Sosa, landing a big overhand right about 30 seconds into the fight that

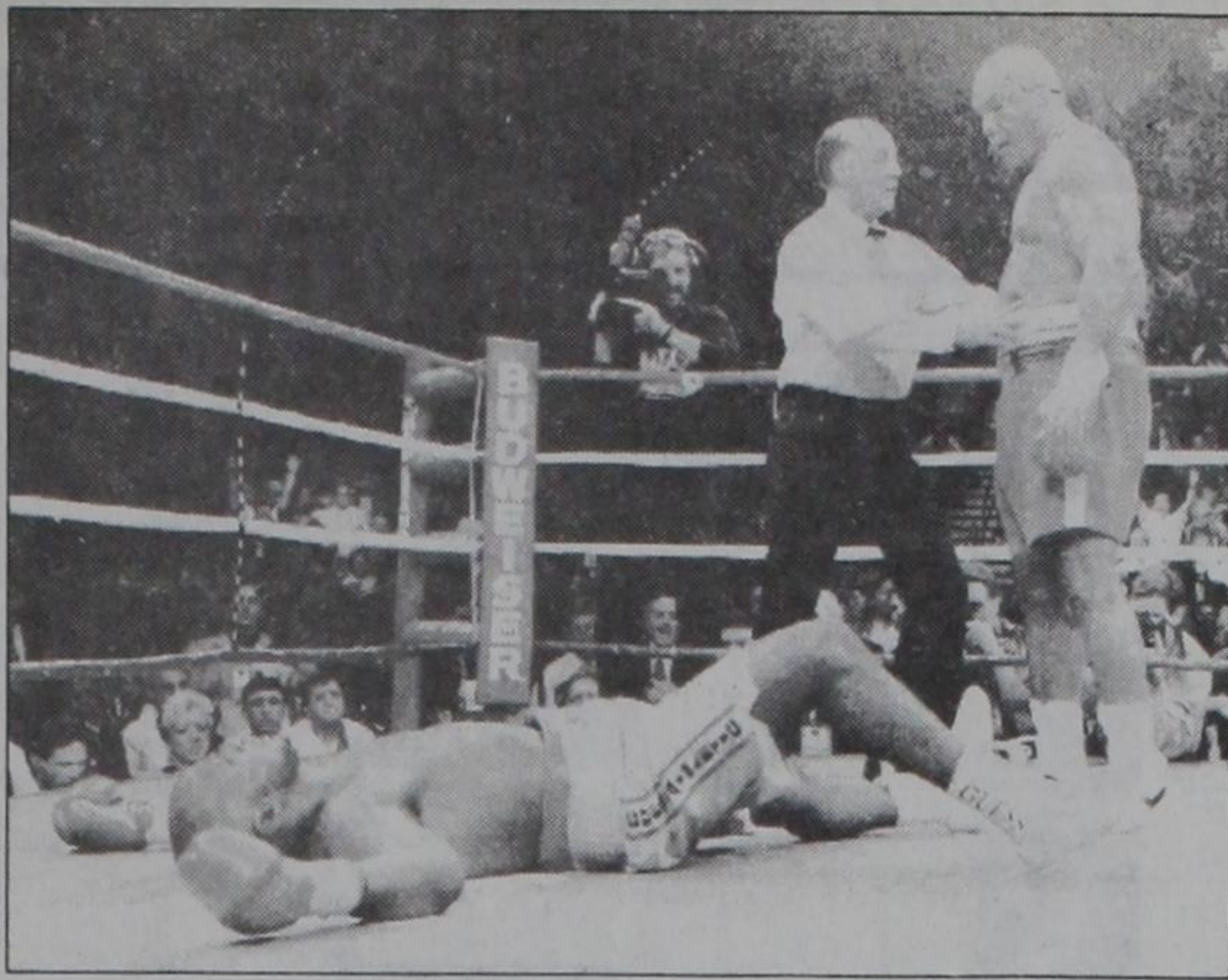
buckled the challenger's knees and sent him in the ropes.

Romero then landed an unanswered flurry of 13 punches, the final a left hook that put Sosa on the canvas.

Sosa, 115, got up at the count of nine but referee Jay Nady waved the fight to a close. Sosa, of the Dominican Republic, fell to 26-4.

In another bout on the card, Roberto Garcia remained undefeated by taking a close but unanimous 10-round decision over Derrick Gainer of Pensacola, Fla., in a feather-weight fight.

Garcia, 126 1/2, of Oxnard, Calif., survived an eighth-round knockdown to up his record to 17-0. Gainer, 128, fell to 12-3.



Veinte años después de haber perdido su campeonato, George Foreman lo recupera.

## Ex-Champ Moorer Announces Retirement

DETROIT - Michael Moorer, who lost his IBF and WBA heavyweight championships to George Foreman on Nov. 5, said he's finished with boxing and wants to pursue a career in law enforcement.

"I'm not going to fight again," Moorer said Tuesday night on WJR-AM in Detroit.

Moorer, who has just turned 27, said the loss to Foreman may have been a blessing.

"The loss probably makes it easier to get away. I don't have to stay in because I'm heavyweight champion. I don't have to worry about pleasing the people," he said.

Foreman, 45, stopped Moorer with a two-punch combination at 2:03 of the 10th round to

became the oldest champion in any weight class. Moorer, who was leading the fight in points on all three judges' cards, said he got lackadaisical.

Moorer (35-1) won the heavyweight titles when he beat Evander Holyfield in April. The fight against Foreman was his only title defense, but Moorer said he isn't concerned that he might be turning his back on some big paydays.

"Money isn't everything. I'm content with what I have now. I think I can live well," he said. "I don't want to say I'm going to fight for the money. There are other things I want to do in life."

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## Roy Jones Jr. A Boxing Star

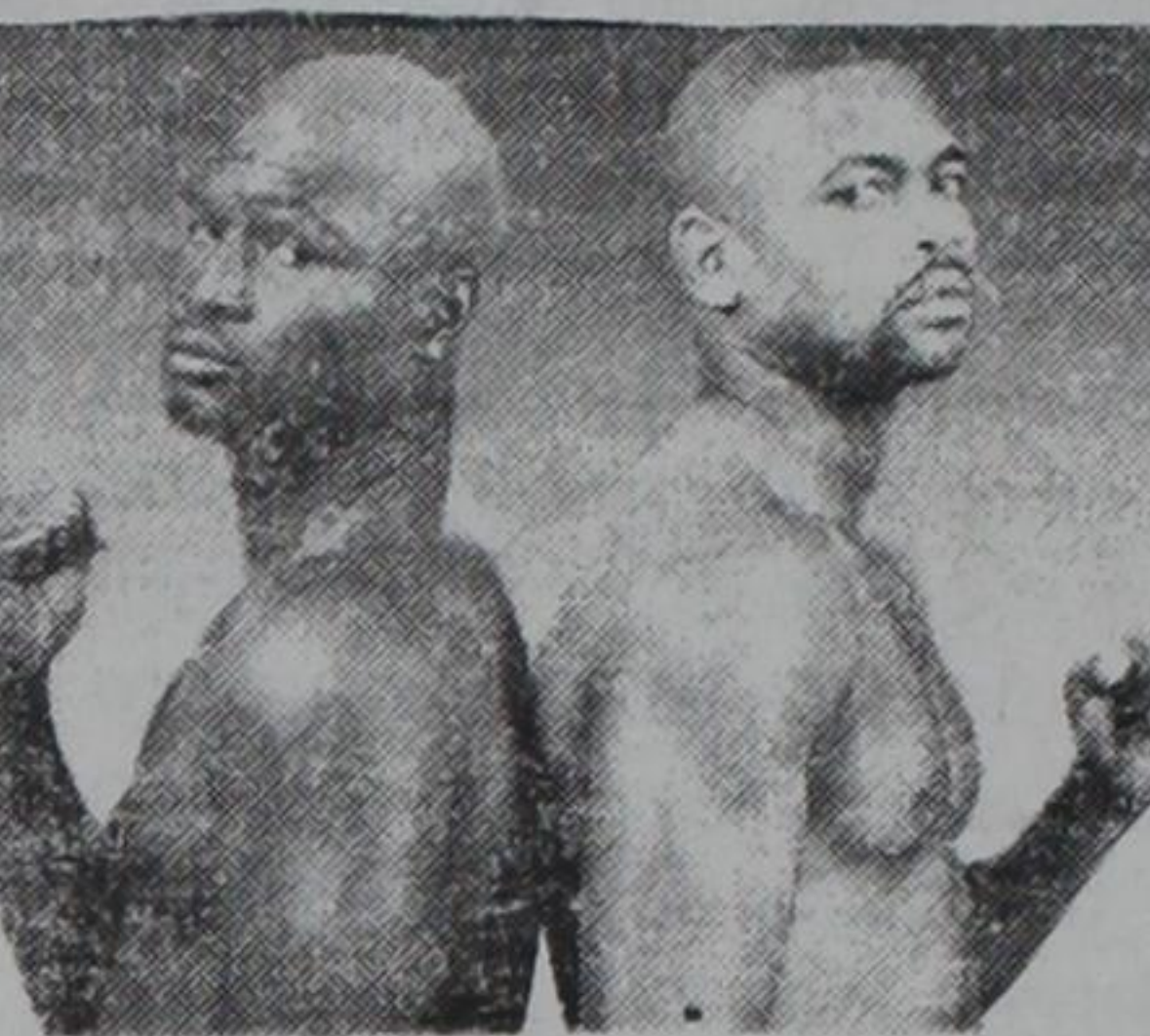
LAS VEGAS - Roy Jones Jr. is a boxing star.

Whether he becomes a superstar whose celebrity extends beyond boxing remains to be seen.

"To be a superstar takes a package," said Sugar Ray Leonard, who during the late 1970s and 1980s was the complete package of talent and personality. He was a celebrity.

"I think he has potential," Leonard said, after watching the 25-year-old Jones use blazing hand and foot speed to beat up James "Lights Out" Toney and win the IBF super middleweight championship on a one-sided decision Friday night at the MGM Grand Garden.

The fight was shown on pay-per-view television, and Leonard said, "The public does not know him. It would help him to fight on network television."



"We haven't gotten around to discussing that (the marketing of Jones)," said Stanley Levin, who with his brother Fred, promotes Jones under the banner of Square Ring.

"Roy is interested in getting some promotional type things," Levin said Saturday. "I know he would love to be on TV talk shows."

Levin said having Jones fight in a non-title fight on CBS or ABC for the exposure, not the money, would be considered.

Whatever happens, Levin noted, Jones will make his own decision.

"Roy Jones Jr. manages Roy Jones Jr.," Levin said.

As for what's next in the ring for Jones, he said,

"We'll work with other promoters, such as Bob Arum (co-promoter of Friday's fight), anybody who gives us a fair deal."

"Whoever thinks he wants some, welcome to the party," Jones said of future opponents.

At 5-foot-11, Jones has the size and build to campaign successfully as a light heavyweight and cruiserweight. The super middleweight champion (27-0, with 23 knockouts) relinquished the IBF middleweight title to challenge Toney.

"I'm not worried about it, I'll be back," said Toney (44-1-2).

Toney had said Friday's fight would be his last as a super middleweight. Toney, also a former IBF middleweight champion, said he will seek to win the light heavyweight title and even talked about fighting as a cruiserweight and heavyweight.

Toney actually fought as a cruiserweight against Jones, underscoring the mockery of holding official weigh-ins one and two days before a fight.

He weighed in Thursday at 167 pounds, while Jones weighed in at the super middleweight limit of 168 pounds.

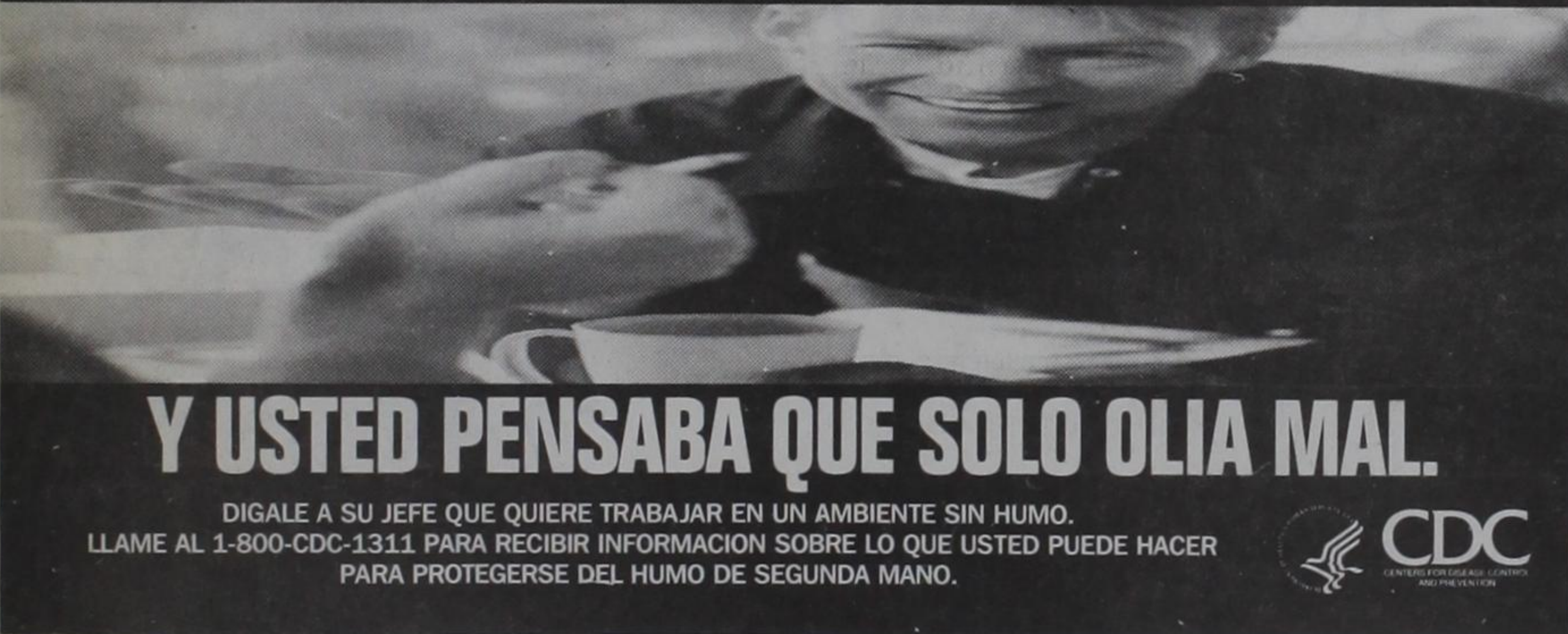
The Nevada State Athletic Commission asked the fighters to weigh in again unofficially Friday night. Toney weighed 184, nine pounds over the light heavyweight limit and only six pounds under the cruiserweight limit. Jones weighed 178.

Also winning Friday night was Oscar De La Hoya. He stopped Carl Griffith in the third round in defense of the WBO lightweight title, improving his record to 15-0, with 14 knockouts.

"I'm ready for big fights now," the 1992 Olympic lightweight champion said.

De La Hoya is scheduled to fight Johnny Avila Dec. 10, then challenge Rafael Ruelas for the IBF lightweight title May 6.

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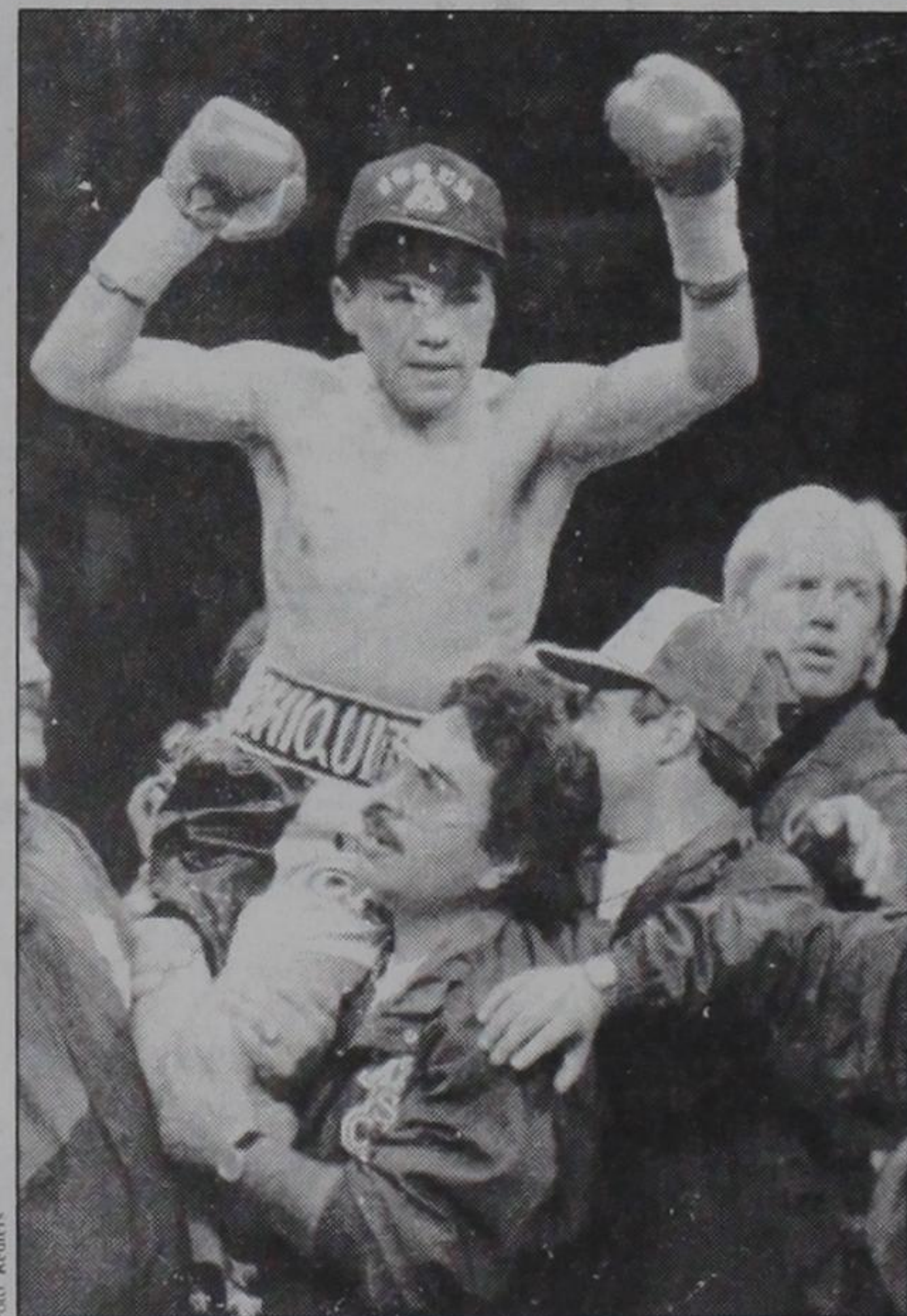
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## La "Chiquita" González retiene cetro minimosca



En una pelea calificada como deslucida, "la Chiquita" González retuvo su título mundial de los minimoscas.

El pugil mexicano Humberto "Chiquita" González retuvo su cetro por decisión dividida al estadounidense Michael Carbajal, en la pelea final de la velada donde se disputaron cuatro campeonatos mundiales.

Los jueces consideraron en sus tarjetas un empate 114-114, y el triunfo de 117-114 y 116-113 en favor de González.

Con titulares como "en aburrido combate, ganó por decisión dividida", la prensa deportiva mexicana recibió con cierta indiferencia el triunfo alcanzado por el campeón mundial de peso minimosca Humberto "Chiquita" González.

El boxeador mexicano, campeón minimosca del Consejo Mundial de Boxeo (CMB) y la Federación Internacional de Boxeo (FIB), retuvo sus cetros tras vencer por decisión mayoritaria al estadounidense Michael "Manitas de Piedra" Carbajal.

"Contra lo que la mayor parte del público esperaba, campeón y retador hicieron un combate lleno de precauciones, no buscaron la victoria con la determinación que los ha caracterizado" y decepcionaron a las 25,000 personas

que asistieron a la Plaza de Toros México, dijo el diario La Afición.

Por su parte, el también diario deportivo Ovaciones dijo en su nota titulada "Nada del otro mundo" que los asistentes a la pelea "esperaban que el slogan de 'Revancha de revanchas' fuera de verdad explosivo".

El diario deportivo Esto dijo por su parte que González "no boxeó para el público. Peleó para el mismo, simplemente para ganar... haciendo sólo lo necesario para no ser noqueado y sumar puntos".

La deslucida pelea quedó reflejada en los conteos de los jueces. El juez canadiense Harry Davis dio empate 114-114, mientras que el francés Alfred Azaro y el belga Bob Logist vieron triunfar a González por 117-114 y 116-113, respectivamente.

No obstante, el triunfo permitió a González mejorar su foja a 40 triunfos por dos reveses, mientras que Carbajal sufrió su segunda derrota de su carrera y con 39 triunfos, ambos descalabros ante González.

En otro de los cinco combates por títulos realizados en la Plaza México, en el corazón de la capital mexicana, el estadounidense Orlin Norris derrotó por nocaut en el segundo asalto a su compatriota James Heath, por la corona crucero de la Asociación Mundial de Boxeo (AMB).

Por su parte, el estadounidense Genaro "Chicanito" Hernández retuvo su cetro ligero junior de la AMB al vencer por decisión al colombiano Jimmy García; el mexicano Ricardo "Finito" López derrotó por nocaut técnico en el octavo episodio a Javier "Candelita" Vázquez; y el dominicano Luis "Cucuso" Santana ganó por descalificación a Terry Norris por la corona superwelter del CMB.

En este combate, el boxeador dominicano Luis Santana dio la sorpresa de la jornada, al ganar por descalificación el campeonato mundial de peso superwelter del CMB a Terry Norris, cuando éste en un acto desesperado, lo golpeó ilegalmente en la parte trasera de la cabeza.

Santana, tras recibir el golpe, se quedó derribado en la lona y no se levanto, pese a que varios espectadores comentaron que el golpe que recibió no fue de consideración.

Norris, que se encontraba abajo en las tarjetas de los jueces debido a que fue derribado en el tercer episodio y sufrió la deducción de un punto en el cuarto por golpear con la cabeza a su rival, en el quinto asalto perdió el control y golpeo a su rival que se encontraba indefenso y de espaldas, recargado sobre las cuerdas.

El médico del combate, el mexicano Horacio Ramirez Mercado, quien además es el jefe de los Servicios Medicos de la Comision de Box de Mexico, tras verificar el estado del pugil dominicano, decreto que la contienda no debería proseguir.

Ramirez Mercado indicó que Santana "no respondía, ninguna respuesta desde el punto de vista del nivel de las preguntas, entonces se considero necesario suspender la pelea". Santana fue transportado a un hospital en Ciudad de Mexico, donde permaneció bajo observación.

Terry Norris dijo despues del combate: "fui robado, es todo lo que puedo decir. Lo vi acostado allí y sabía que había perdido mi título".

Sin embargo, el promotor Don King comentó que el triunfo de Santana fue "conforme a las reglas y los reglamentos. No fue como con Riddick Bowe. Esta fue una decisión justa y legítima. El golpe ilegal fue intencionado. El (Norris) perdió, pues tuvieron que sacar al ganador del cuadrilátero en camilla".

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### Un Rayito De Luz

Por Sofia Martinez

Todos los hombres y las mujeres estamos invitados a formar parte del nuevo Pueblo de Dios. Porque, este pueblo, sin dejar de ser uno y unico, debe de extenderse a todo el mundo y en todos los tiempos, para cumplir la voluntad de Dios, quien en un principio creo una sola naturaleza humana, y a Sus hijos, que estaban desparramados, quiso unirlos despues. Para eso nos mando Dios a Su Hijo, a quien hizo heredero de todo (Hebreos 1,2), para que sea Maestro, y Rey y Sacerdote de todos, Cabeza del pueblo nuevo y universal de los hijos de Dios. Para esto, finalmente, mando Dios al Espiritu Santo, Señor que da vida, quien es para toda la Iglesia y para todos, y cada uno de los que creen, el principio de la comunidad y de la unidad en la doctrina de los Apostoles, en la union de unos y otros, en la fracción del pan y en las oraciones. (Hechos 1,42).

Todos los hijos de Dios, desparramados por el mundo se comunican con los demas en el Espiritu Santo y, asi, los que habitan en Roma saben que los de la India son miembros suyos. Y como el Reino de Jesucristo "no es de este mundo", la Iglesia o el Pueblo de Dios, no deja de darle su importancia al bien temporal de ningun pueblo, antes, al contrario, fomenta, y purifica, y da mas fuerza, y eleva todas las capacidades, y todas las riquezas, y todas las buenas costumbres de los pueblos, trantando de realizar el Reino de Dios. La Iglesia Catolica es muy consciente de que ella debe de reunirnos a todos con Nuestro Rey, a quien le fueron dadas en herencia todas las naciones y ellas traen sus sus dones y tributos a su ciudad. (Isaias 60, 4-7). Esa universalidad o unidad que distingue al Pueblo de Dios en un don del mismo Señor Jesucristo con el que la Iglesia Catolica quiere unir, eficazmente y perpetuamente, a toda la humanidad, con todos sus bienes, bajo Cristo que es la Cabeza, en la unidad del Espiritu Santo. Debido a esa catolicidad, todos y cada uno, debemos de trabajar con los demas, con nuestros propios dones para bien de toda la comunidad cristiana, que es la Iglesia, para que todos crezcamos porque todos trabajamos como ordeno Nuestro Señor Jesucristo. (Juan 17, 21-23).

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### Iglesia del Dios Vivo

Columna y apoyo de la verdad

#### "LA LUZ DEL MUNDO"

Le Invita a Oír la Palabra de Dios como dice su palabra de: San Mateo 5:

- 9: Bienaventurados los pacificadores, porque ellos seran llamados hijos de Dios.
- 10: Bienaventurados los que padecen persecucion por causa de la justicia, porque de ellos es el reino de los cielos.
- 11: Bienaventurados sois cuando por mi causa os vituperen y os persigan, y digan toda clase de mal contra vosotros, mintiendo.
- 12: Gozaos y alegraos, porque vuestro galardón es grande en los cielos; porque así persiguieron a los profetas que fueron antes de vosotros.

Lunes a Sabado 6:00 pm  
 Domingo 10 am y 4 pm  
 406 N. University Ave.  
 Lubbock, TX

#### Se necesita Ayuda!

El Sr. Juan Romero, residente de Woodrow y de edad de 58 años quien es nativo de Hays Texas por medio de este conducto solicita la ayuda economica de nuestros lectores, debido a su larga y costosa enfermedad. A el Sr. Romero se le transplantara el higado y un riñon en el Hospital Baylor de Dallas Texas. Su donativo enviolo a Norwest Bank de Lubbock a el nombre de el Sr. Juan Romero, cuenta numero 111-833-1. Se le agradece toda su ayuda que Ud. aporte en este caso en nombre de El Editor y Sr. Juan Romero. Muchas gracias de parte de la Familia Romero.

The twists and turns have seen investigation chiefs come and go. One was fired. Another one resigned in frustration. Yet authorities are closer to solving the case.

What are we to make of all this, other than that Mexican officials don't want us to know the truth?

Perhaps Zedillo and his ally, retiring President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, consider it a national disgrace to expose a possible plot by members of their own PRI. But with the election over, there is now no excuse to hold back.

A persistent theory suggests that a reactionary element in the PRI itself had the most to gain from the two leaders' deaths; that they wanted to obstruct political reform.

The United States never quite came to terms with the possibility that conspiratorial forces could have engineered the deaths of John F. Kennedy, Robert Kennedy, Martin Luther King Jr. or Malcolm X. Without the necessary closure to put their deaths behind us, our nation succumbed to a paralysis of soul, the dreams and desires those men symbolized seemingly frozen.

When Zedillo assumes Mexico's most powerful post, he must make it a priority to find the truth about the assassinations that jolted his country these past months.

# Read It First In EL EDITOR Call: 763-3841



## WHAT HAPPENS NEXT COULD BE AGAINST THE LAW.

Sometimes you think you're following the rules, when, in fact, you're breaking them. Take hiring. There are laws about hiring workers that you, as an employer, need to know.

For example, you may not discriminate against job applicants or employees because of their national origin or citizenship status. In almost all cases you cannot require U.S. citizenship. And, it's always illegal to demand to see specific documents, like a green card, or not accept other authorized documents that prove a right to work.

Find out the rules. They're easy. And it can save your business from facing severe penalties. For more information, call 1-800-255-8155 (TDD for the hearing impaired: 1-800-362-2735) or write: Office of the Special Counsel for Immigration-Related Unfair Employment Practices, U.S. Department of Justice, P.O. Box 27728, Washington, DC 20038-7728. If you live in the Washington, DC area, call 202-616-5594 (TDD 202-616-5525).

### LOOK AT THE FACTS. NOT AT THE FACES.

A message from the State of Texas Office of Immigration and Refugee Affairs

#### El Editor Newspaper

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**Editor/Publisher: Bidal Agüero**

T.D.C.J. STATE JAIL FACILITY PLAINVIEW, TEXAS

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- \*Supply of misc. steel products
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Contact: Ruben Valdez, Estimator

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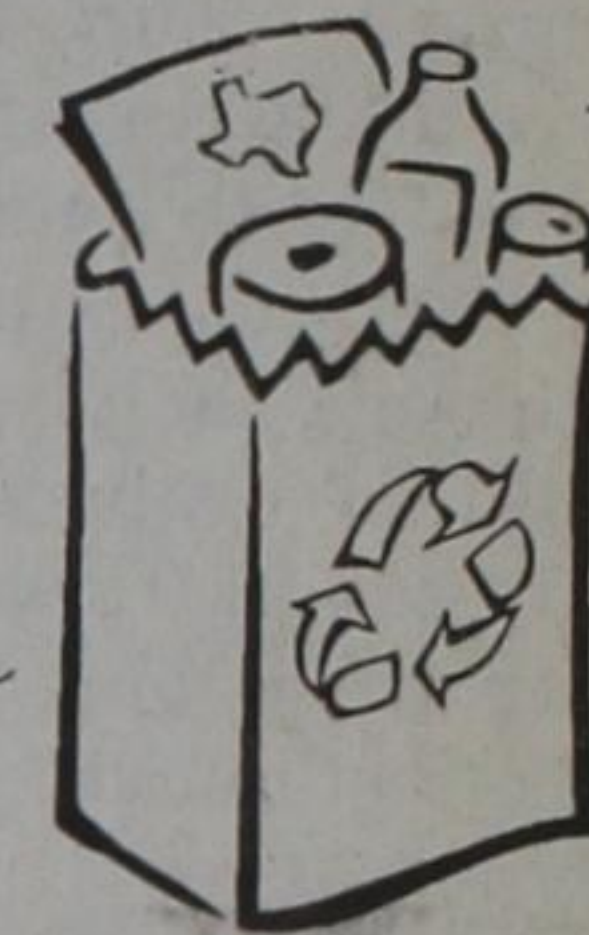
¿Que tiene que ver una bolsa llena de compras con el reciclaje?

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Se requieren tres pasos para que el reciclaje funcione:

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No desperdicie una cosa útil.

**Compre Reciclados**

# LA GRAN DIFERENCIA ENTRE UNA PERSONA QUE RENTA Y UN PROPIETARIO ES QUIEN RECIBE SU CHEQUE.

Cada mes millones de estadounidenses colocan en el bolsillo de los dueños de su casa el dinero difícilmente ganado, en lugar de invertirlo en su futuro. ¿Por qué? Porque ellos no saben que por casi la misma suma que pagan de renta, podrían adquirir su propia casa.

**POR CASI LA MISMA SUMA QUE PAGA DE RENTA, USTED PUEDE COMPRAR LA CASA DE SUS SUEÑOS.**

Actualmente el Departamento de HUD (U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development)

cuenta con una gran cantidad de casas disponibles a precios al alcance de todos. Muchas requieren pagos iniciales muy bajos y son elegibles para financiación asegurada de FHA. HUD aún pagará la mayoría, si no todos, sus costos de cierre. Y estas casas están ahora mismo esperando por usted.

Para mayores detalles, llame hoy a su agente local de bienes raíces. Comience a depositar su cheque en una gran inversión, no en el bolsillo del propietario de su casa.



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Para compradores que califiquen. Solamente sobre casas con financiación asegurada por FHA. El pago inicial real variará con base en el precio de la casa y en los términos. Los costos de cierre y honorarios son adicionales.