

EL EDITOR

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LULAC Criticizes Election

The League of United Latin American Citizens has sent a letter to Mayor Alan Henry complaining of irregularities in the recent City Council election. The letter signed by current president Genaro Chavez brings attention to votes lost at the Wolforth voting box number 1. "The votes were found the following morning and credited to Gilbert Herrera, one of the candidates," said Chavez.



Eliseo Solis
aware that problems did exist. We did not ask for

any type of investigation."

Chavez in his letter to the Mayor requests an explanation and/or an investigation of the irregularity citing that the reason was that LULAC has done extensive community work registering voters and relaying the message that the individual vote does count. "Our extensive work might have been in vain if even one voter stops voting because

of his lack of confidence in that in most all elections the electoral process."

LULAC also asks that appropriate measures be taken for future elections a case in 1980 when illegal so that "this does not occur again. This includes contested the election and the appointment of new took it to court. The court election Judges well versed did throw out some votes in the election code."

Solis said that one of the votes to win the election. reasons why LULAC was registering a complaint offers its assistance in was because this occurrence offers its assistance in was not the first time it resolving the matter and in had happened. "It seems helping in future elections.

The cases brought forward are either handled as individual consumer cases or cases that involve a large number of people. "If an individual is involved then the office tries to mediate with the two parties and come up with a compromise" said Mercado. When there is a case that will "have an impact on a large number of people, we take it to court" she said.

Originally from Zacatecas, Mexico, the Mercado family came to west Texas and worked as farm workers. Mercado was raised in the area and graduated from Fronia High school. She received a Bachelor's degree in Social Work from West Texas State University in Canyon and then received her law degree from Antioch Law School in Washington D.C.

Mercado has received many outstanding awards and has held many positions. She was selected Who's Who Among American College Students in 1974 while attending West Texas State University, she received the Dean's Merit Award while in law school, and was the first Hispanic to serve in the American

Nuevo Programa

Para Familias

Colonia del Valle, Inc. Hogares Del Dia anuncia su patrocinamiento del programa de la comida en el área de Lubbock. CDV Hogares Del Dia actualmente esta operando en tales áreas como San Antonio, Corpus Christi y Laredo. También operan por todo el Valle del Rio Grande y ahora Lubbock. Este programa ofrece entrenamiento en nutrición, planificación de alimentos, y para asistir con los gastos de la comida, un cheque para los comidas que se les sirve a los niños bajo su cuidado. Aunque el programa existe desde 1978, recientemente abrió una oficina, la cual está localizada en el Guadalupe Neighborhood Council.

Uno de los propósitos del programa es ayudar a que los niños aprendan a comer comidas balanceadas y nutritivas ya que es a esta edad cuando empiezan a establecer como van a comer por el resto de sus vidas. El programa asiste a cualquier hogar registrado (6 niños o menos) o con licencia para 12 niños o menos que estén interesados en el programa. Participantes califican

Para más información por favor de contactar a Juana Ordóñez a este número - 744-4416.

New Program To Aid Families

Colonia del Valle, Inc. Family Day Homes Program announces the sponsorship of a child care food program in the West Texas area. CDV Family Day Homes is presently operating in such areas as San Antonio, Corpus Christi and Laredo. It is also operating throughout the Rio Grande Valley. And now Lubbock will get

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¿Qué Pasa?

GUADALUPE CENTER

A fundraising Thanksgiving plate sale will be held this Saturday, Nov. 19 at Casa San Jose which is located at 1605 1st St. The Plate will be sold at \$2.50 and can be bought from 11:30 a.m. - 7:00 p.m. All proceeds will benefit children this coming Christmas Holiday. For more information please call Barbara at 744-4416.

KNIGHTS OF COLOMBUS

There will be a raffle of money this coming Saturday, Nov. 19. The drawing will take place at Casa San Jose. The prizes are: 1st place - \$300; 2nd place - \$200; and 3rd place - \$100. There will also be 12 other prizes given away. The tickets are being sold at 3 for \$1.00 and can be purchased from any Knight. For more information call David Lucero at 763-6212.

UNITED MEXICAN AMERICAN STUDENTS

A Bar-B-Q Chicken Sale will be held on Nov. 20, Sunday, at Gilbert's Auto Supply. The proceeds will go to the UMAS scholarship fund. The prices are: \$3.50 for one whole chicken and \$6.50 for two whole chickens. Tickets can be purchased from any UMAS member. The time of the sale is at 11:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m. Please help in the student's effort to raise money for scholarships. For more info, please call Sandy at 742-5450.

CATHOLIC FAMILY SERVICE, INC.

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE - A food drive for Thanksgiving is being conducted in order to help the needy of this community. Canned food and any other donations are being accepted from now until Thanksgiving. The donations can be taken to 123 N. Avenue N from 8 a.m. - 5 p.m.

ST. JOHNS METHODIST - Classes are being offered to young parents or parents to be. The classes are held on Wednesday from 4 - 5 p.m. A day care is available and also transportation is also available. St John is located at 15th and University. For more information call 765-8475. Ask for Mary Bansciver.

PROGRAMA DE INFORMACION
IMIGRATORIA

KLFB Radio esta dando tiempo para un programa de información acerca de las preguntas de inmigración. El programa esta auspiciado por CALC (Clergy and Laity Concerned) que esta organizado por miembros de las Iglesias Católicas y Protestantes. CALC tiene la meta de educar al público en cuanto de asuntos de la justicia social. El programa se presentara cada Martes a las 7:00 de la noche. Unos abogados mexicanos participaran en responder a las preguntas telefónicas alrededor del tema de la ley migratoria. Favor de escuchar y tener sus preguntas listas!

El primer programa es martes, el 22 de noviembre a las 7 de la tarde!

Be Thankful in Church - This Thanksgiving

Mercado Appointed To Post

Maria Mercado, the newly appointed Assistant Attorney General was introduced at a reception on Tuesday. A special guest of the reception was Attorney General, Jim Mattox. Mercado was formerly a Staff Attorney with West Texas Legal Services.

Mercado is head of the Consumer Division which covers a vast area. This region is the largest in the

state of Texas. The office offers consumer protection, working against fraud on goods and services, nursing home negligence, and the more common cases of siding on homes built by building contractors. Mercado said that cases that involve installation or quality of siding were more common on lower class people. "The people who lack education and are not very know-

ledgeable on building material quality are often taken advantage of" that is when the office of Consumer Division steps in.

The Assistant Attorney General's Consumer Division office offers presentations to organizations in order to educate the people on laws and to tell consumers what to look for so that they can protect themselves.

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que un proyecto de ley auspiciado por el Senador republicano Alan K. Simpson de Wyoming, y el Representante demócrata de Kentucky, Romano L. Mazzoli, ha muerto durante el resto de la sesión del Congreso.

Los trabajadores agrícolas recibieron con agrado el anuncio del Presidente de la Cámara, O'Neill, porque una de las principales disposiciones de la propuesta Simpson-Mazzoli, insertada a petición de cultivadores empresariales poderosos, ampliaría drásticamente el programa H-2, un proyecto federal que trae a trabajadores extranjeros a los Estados Unidos para llenar las escaseces alegadas de mano de obra en la agricultura. Los trabajadores amparados por el programa H-2 han sido empleados, en cantidades limitadas, en la Florida y algunos estados de la costa oriental, pero muy rara vez en el occidente.

Los cultivadores occidentales han estado renuentes a procurarse trabajadores del programa H-2 por razón del jornal mínimo y las normas referentes a vivienda y condiciones de trabajo fijadas por el gobierno federal, que los aprontos deben cumplir. La ley exige también que se dé la

primera oportunidad a los trabajadores nacionales para esos empleos. El proyecto de ley Simpson-Mazzoli permitiría a los cultivadores el sostener estas salvaguardas mínimas, que no se hacen cumplir adecuadamente ni siquiera bajo el sistema actual. Como el antiguo programa de los braceros, la suerte de los trabajadores comprendidos en el programa H-2, a tenor del proyecto Simpson-Mazzoli, quedaría en manos de los cultivadores.

Los negocios agrícolas, respaldados por la administración de Reagan, habían procurado resucitar al programa de los braceros o promulgar un sistema parecido de mano de obra importada con un nombre nuevo - el programa de "trabajadores invitados". Pero la oposición firme de los trabajadores y los grupos minoritarios forzó a los cultivadores a tratar de lograr el mismo resultado apoyando al programa H-2.

Recientemente, los cultivadores de la zona de Fresno cabildaron a favor de un programa de trabajadores extranjeros más "flexible", en una comida para allegar fondos de a \$100 el cubierto, que destaca al Representante Mazzoli. Antes de la comida, que

benefició a la Liga de las Uvas y los Arboles Frutales de California, enemiga acérrima de la organización de los trabajadores agrícolas durante varias décadas, Mazzoli discutió su proyecto de ley con los miembros de la Liga, los contratistas de mano de obra y los consultores de esta materia, a quienes los cultivadores contratan para desbaratar a los sindicatos.

Los cultivadores basan su caso en favor de la mano de obra extranjera en el mito de que no hay suficientes trabajadores domésticos para satisfacer las necesidades de empleo. Pero las cifras del desempleo que mantiene el Departamento para Desarrollo de Empleos de California muestran que el desempleo en la mayor parte de las comunidades agrícolas importante continúa siendo mucho más elevado que las tasas estatales o nacionales. La tasa de desempleo en agosto de 1983 en California era del 9.8%; la cifra nacional era del 9.5%. Pero el desempleo en muchas comunidades agrícolas era mayor: El 14.3% en Stanislaus; el 13.7% en San Joaquin; el 11.7% en Kern y el 41.8% en Imperial. Estas cifras son conservadoras, indudablemente, ya que no

reflejan la cantidad de trabajadores indocumentados que de raza visitan a las oficinas estatales de desempleo cuando no tienen trabajo. Un funcionario de alto rango del Departamento para Desarrollo de Empleos del estado declaró ante una audiencia del Departamento de Trabajo de los Estados Unidos hace algunos años que los informes mensuales de la mano de obra agrícola en el estado han "mostrado constantemente, durante los años anteriores, que no ha habido verdadera escasez de mano de obra agrícola en California, y que no se ha necesitado de los trabajadores extranjeros para recoger las cosechas de California."

Durante la mayor parte del año, y especialmente en la época de la cosecha, miles de trabajadores agrícolas desempleados que buscan trabajo ponen sus nombres en las listas de espera en nuestros centros sindicales de contratación de California.

Los negocios agrícolas y sus aliados en el Congreso alegan engañosamente que una ampliación del programa H-2 es una forma de resolver el problema de la inmigración ilegal. Se proyectan diversas cantidades de trabajadores H-2 si se

promulga un programa de

trabajadores extranjeros,

incluyendo una propuesta

de que vengan 100,000

trabajadores a los Estados

Unidos durante la etapa

inicial del programa. ¿Y

qué hay del trabajador

número 100,001, que no

tiene la suerte suficiente

como para que se le incluya

en el programa? Se

cohibirá ese trabajador de

atravesar la frontera, si

está inmigrando debido a

a la necesidad apremiante?

Es importante recordar

también que los trabajado-

res extranjeros serán

importados por encima de

y a cambio de - los tra-

abajadores indocumen-

tados que ya están aquí.

¡El verdadero problema

al que no se enfrentamos

en el trabajo agrícola no es

la escasez de trabajadores,

sino la de empleos!

¡Por qué, entonces, empujan los

cultivadores con tanta

fuerza en busca de tra-

abajadores extranjeros?

Desde su comienzo hace

más de 100 años, los

negocios agrícolas de

California han mantenido

un superávit continuo de

mano de obra barata y

gastable, proporcionada

por las sucesivas olas de

inmigrantes. Este superávit

tipificado durante la

era de los braceros, en que

los trabajadores nacio-

nales hallaban casi

imposible el competir por

los empleos con los braceros bajo precio y complacientes, ha mantenido los jornales y las condiciones de trabajo deprimidos y ha ayudado a los cultivadores a resistir contra la sindicalización.

Muchos trabajadores agrícolas de la costa occidental creen que el entusiasmo de los cultivadores para importar a cientos de miles de trabajadores extranjeros a tenor del proyecto de ley Simpson-Mazzoli guarda relación con los jornales y beneficios mejores que han ganado desde mediados del decenio de 1970 debido a las gestiones del sindicato. En 1975, California promulgó una ley iniciadora - la primera de la nación - que garantizaba los derechos de negociación colectiva a los trabajadores agrícolas.

Estos se hallan convencidos de que realmente se halla al acecho bajo la superficie de los esfuerzos de los cultivadores para importar a trabajadores extranjeros es un deseo de regresar a aquella época desprotegida anterior a la ley y al Sindicato Unido de Trabajadores Agrícolas, en la que podía tratarse a estos implementos agrícolas...usándolos y desecharlos.



Editorial

We denounce injustice not because it is repugnant to us but because it might do harm to us.

Denunciamos la injusticia no porque nos repugna pero porque nos pude hacer daño.

La Rochefoucauld, (Maxims)

LULAC's efforts to try and remedy the situation of votes always being lost here in Lubbock are well taken and we wholeheartedly agree that every effort must be made to try and correct the situation. Knowing the expertise within the City Secretary we are confident that there was no malicious intent on behalf of the City.

This has not been the case in other towns held within Lubbock County in which many of our votes were rejected by Election Judges in the past. The system has changed for the better since election judges are not now charge with the actual count and the counting is left up to computers. As we saw in the election involving Eliseo Solis and Franklin Dunn, election judges have to be still held accountable.

What disturbs us more is the fact that so few of our citizens are exercising their responsibility to vote. It would be well for LULAC and other organizations to

concentrate more on get out the vote efforts within the City and County. We know from experience that our people are very disengaged toward voting because of minorities away losing at the City and County level yet winning in our own communities. It will take much to overcome these feelings of voter frustration within our people and we join with LULAC in their efforts.

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Editor/Publisher Bidal Aguero

Jesse Jackson's Freedom Train

by Dennis Garza

"We need a new course," says the charismatic speaker as he addresses his lively sometimes church like crowd. He says "repeat after me...There is...(there is) A freedom train a coming' (a freedom train a coming') But you got to register to ride...(you got to register to ride!) So get on board...(get on board!) Get on board...(get on board!) Right on...(right on!)".

Jesse Jackson's freedom train is rolling through the country, from Los Angeles to Albany, Ga., from Mississippi to New York and from Chicago to Texas. His message is that "1984 will be the year for the masses of poor, blacks, Hispanics and other disenfranchised to be heard." In announcing his candidacy for the Presidency last Thursday, Jackson pledged to lead a "rainbow coalition" in a quest for a just society and peaceful world.

Even before announcing his candidacy, Jackson was faced with opposition from liberal Democrats and black leaders. He will

divide the party says Andrew Young, Mayor Tom Bradley and Mayor Coleman Young. They believe he will take away votes from their favorite, Walter Mondale, and help to nominate a more conservative Democrat. Worse yet, some believe he would help to re-elect Ronald Reagan by persisting in his divisive campaign.

Seven white males announce for President and we refer to each as an addition, a new interesting element. Jesse Jackson enters as the first black in the race and he is termed divisive. Why? Why must we accept the politics of business as usual? Blacks and Hispanics are expected to vote for whichever white man is nominated by "our party." When we turn around in a quest for reciprocity, we are told no dice. Well, we are not going to play that game no more!

Jesse Jackson seeks to add new issues to the political agenda. Jackson does envision a new course, one that incorporates a rainbow of race and sex. A new course that offers justice where there is

coup that cost the life of Marxist Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and some of his ministers?

"If there was such a danger, did the administration exhaust all other possible avenues to evacuate them, short of a military action?

"Did the timing of our military action have anything to do with an administration attempt to divert public attention from the massacre of Marines in Beirut?

The timing couldn't have been worse from the standpoint of our relation with allies in Western Europe and their hard-pressed efforts to combat public sentiment against the deployment of Pershing II missiles on the continent later this year. The invasion of Grenada has served only to reinforce the image of a trigger-happy U.S. President.

Besides invoking a need to rescue Americans, Reagan has said he proceeded with the invasion because Grenada's neighbors feared for their own safety in the wake of developments on that island. Of course there has been a dangerous political trend developing, including the positioning of Cuban personnel and weapons. But are we, as a nation, all that solicitous of requests for us to unleash Marines and an armada of ships at the drop of a hat? I doubt it. Besides, what credibility is carried by the tiny, always dormant Organization of Eastern Caribbean States?

As for Grenada, I do concede, as President Reagan has said, that the invaded Caribbean island has a nexus with Soviet global strategy. But there still remain more questions than answers regarding the 6,000 U.S. military now there, presumably to pave the way for installation of a pro-U.S. government. Some of the questions:

"Were the U.S. students on the island really experiencing a threat to their lives following the

Question: Who is Paying the Freight?... Answer: You, my Friend.. The All-American Sucker!!!

by Geraldo Alonzo

from the working stiffs and other assorted sources. By now the part of the corporation has shrunk to 8% of the total, meaning: they (the Business Corporation) are paying only one third into the pot from what they used to. And guess who is making up the difference by higher payments? Right, it's you again....

I do not think it makes any sense to ask our masters about these things... they just double talk you out of your shoes (if you got any to wear!) and then they list you as trouble makers!

But you might think about it and keep it in mind when you go to the voting booth next time....

After all you have lots of time to think while you are unemployed....

When he speaks about minority participation, Jackson's underlying theme is that everyone, including blacks, is entitled to their fair share. He is referring to our fair share of jobs not welfare, trade not aid, reciprocity not charity. And when everyone gets their fair share, there will be no more confusing of "black issues" with human issues.

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Aprendiendo a Vivir con Dos Idiomas

por Margarita Mondrás Engle

El uso diario puede hacerle cosas graciosas a un idioma. Los esfuerzos para aprender un idioma nuevo pueden ser aún más cómicos. Los intercambios entre naciones pueden alterar permanentemente un idioma.

Por saber ésto, los franceses están tratando de evitar la invasión de su idioma por los anglicismos. Afortunadamente, el gobierno estadounidense no ha tratado de imponer limitaciones legales al empleo de palabras españolas en el inglés. Las personas de habla hispana aceptan igualmente el uso extendido de los anglicismos.

Los diccionarios ingleses comprenden acostumbradamente palabras españolas tales como "guerrillero" (guerrilla), "enchilada" y "tortilla". Si las palabras españolas quedaran ilegalizadas, los vaqueros de la televisión tendrían que dejar de montar "broncos" (caballos cerreros) en los "rodeos" (exhibiciones de monta), y de llamarse "hombre" unos a los otros. Sus caballos dejarían de comer hierba "loca". Las casas ya no tendrían que más "patios" y los centros comerciales no podrían denominarse "plazas". Las ciudades de Las Vegas, Los Angeles, y los estados de Colorado y Montana (originalmente Montaña) tendrían que buscar nombres nuevos.

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Por supuesto, los anglicismos en español son igualmente populares. México está lleno de "loncherías" (derivado de "lunch", almuerzo) donde se puede comer "pay" (de "pie" o pastel en inglés), "sandwiches" y "panqueques" (pancakes). Aunque la palabra "parqueo" no se encuentra en la mayor parte de los diccionarios españoles, está sustituyendo rápidamente a "estacionamiento" como definición de "espacio para situar un vehículo".

Algunos anglicismos, tales como "troca" por "truck" (camión de carga) y "kickeando" por "kicking" (patear o dar de puntapiés), son extremadamente comunes en las ciudades fronterizas y entre los hispanos estadounidenses, que a menudo combinan los dos idiomas dentro de una misma frase.

Cuando las personas están tratando de hablar un segundo idioma, tienen que improvisar con frecuencias las palabras que aún desconocen. Algunas veces funciona el adivinar una palabra en español... y otras veces no. Por ejemplo, si uno adivinara que "ropa" significa "rope" (cuerda o sogas) estaría equivocado, porque significa otra cosa. Por la misma razón, "sopa" es el equivalente en español, sino que quería decir "discutiendo pensamientos groseros".

Una vez le presenté a una estudiante centroamericana a un caballero de habla inglesa. Haciendo un esfuerzo para mostrarse cordial, él le estrechó la mano y le dijo: "Me gustas mucho" en vez de "mucho gusto" (queriendo decir que tenía gusto de conocerla).

Los malentendidos pueden suceder aún dentro del mismo idioma. Uno de mis parientes conoce a un yucateco, donde al cocido de tripas de puerco se le llama "mondongo" en vez de "menudo", y esta última palabra significa "moneda fraccionaria" (vuelto, o sencillo). El yucateco entró a un restaurante de California, propiedad de un mexicano del norte y, alargándole un billete de dólar al propietario, le preguntó si podría darle algún "menudo".

"Lo siento, únicamente los sábados y domingos", le contestó el norteno. El yucateco salió asombrado, preguntándose por qué un restaurante habría de tener moneda fraccionaria en los fines de semana únicamente. Mucho después aprendió que hay muchas formas locales para designar a la "moneda fraccionaria" en español, como "cambio", "suelto", "feria" y "monedas" (también "vuelto" o "sencillo" en otros lugares).

No puedo terminar sin antes reconocer que yo

también he cometido mis errores ocasionales.

Cuando acompañé a una amiga a un excusado al aire libre, en una zona de los bosques interiores de México, ella me preguntó:

"¿Me echas agua?" Esto significa literalmente "¿puedes echarme agua por encima?"

Pensé que era una petición rara, pero

fui a buscar una cubeta. Cuando regresé, ambas soltamos la carcajada.

Resultó que ella había empleado una expresión familiar, para pedirme que

le sirviera de "centinela".

(Margarita Mondrás Engle, de La Quinta, California, es una escritora que cuenta

Propiedad literaria registrada por Hispanic Link, Inc., en 1983.)

AMIGO PUBLICATIONS

"Marines Llevados A Laberinto Que No Tiene Una Salida Clara"

WASHINGTON, (EFE).- Diversos líderes del Congreso Norteamericano reaccionaron con amargura y pesar ante el atentado que costó la vida a 135 "marines" en Beirut, e instaron al gobierno a revisar la misión y objetivos de las fuerzas norteamericanas en Líbano.

Alan Cranston, senador por California, afirmó que Reagan "nos ha llevado a un laberinto que no tiene una salida clara. No podemos retirarnos siendo atacados y si fuéramos a declarar una guerra no sabríamos contra quién hacerlo".

El ex-vice presidente Walter Mondale canceló todos sus actos públicos y calificó la jornada dominical como "uno de los días más trágicos de la historia moderna de Estados Unidos", añadiendo que "debemos estar unidos en nuestro pesar" por la muerte de los "marines".

Otro aspirante demócrata, el senador por Colorado Gary Hart, señaló que "el continuo asesinato de personal militar norteamericano no puede ser tolerado".

Está claro que la presencia militar de Estados Unidos en esa zona no es la respuesta adecuada a la crisis libanesa.

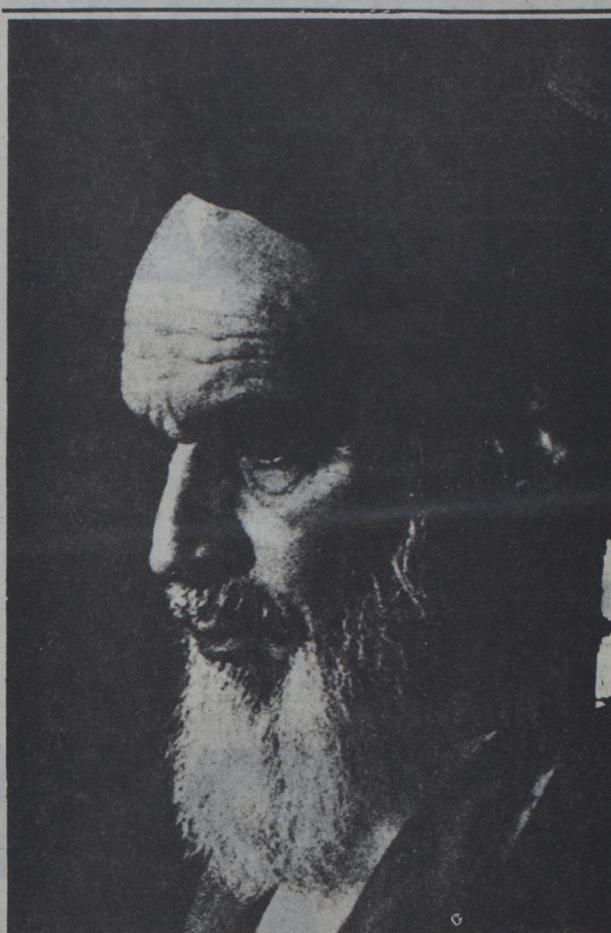
El senador Edward Kennedy deploró el suceso y dijo que "el llamado alto al futuro en Líbano se ha transformado en un Pearl Harbour terrorista en Oriente Medio", refiriéndose al ataque japonés sobre esa base norteamericana en la segunda guerra mundial.

El congreso no debe permitir al presidente que mantenga a fuerzas estadounidenses en una posición expuesta, durante un tiempo indefinido y en una situación inestable", agregó Kennedy.

El presidente de la Cámara de Representantes, Thomas O'Neill, expresó su "profundo dolor" por la pérdida de vidas humanas a las familias de los "marines" fallecidos, y señaló que "la seguridad de nuestras fuerzas en Beirut debe ser nuestra prioridad número uno".

El senador republicano Gordon Humphrey, tras visitar a los "marines" en Líbano, dijo antes de la tragedia: "La situación de nuestros marines es inaceptable. Hay que hacer todo lo posible respecto a medios y despliegue para protegerlos".

Por su lado, Ernest Hollins, candidato demócrata para las presidenciales, manifestó que "un despliegue de muchachos estadounidenses en estas situaciones ronda lo criminal. No se



LA SOMBRA DEL AYATOLA ES LARGA.- La sombra del ayatola Khomeini tendió su manto sobre los dos atentados terroristas que el domingo pasado causaron la muerte a más de 20 infantes de marina norteamericanos y paracaidistas franceses en Beirut - 209 "marines", y 38 franceses.

Al parecer, Abu Muzawi, renegado chiita libanés, ampliamente conectado con espías iraníes en Beirut, es el "cerebro" del grupo, al que fuentes estadounidenses consideran responsable de los atentados.

La matanza de las tropas integradas en una fuerza multinacional de paz puso en movimiento el engranaje con

pueden desplegar soldados en una situación suicida".

Sam Nunn, influyente miembro del Comité de Servicios Armados del Senado, dijo que los "marines" han dejado de ser "una fuerza de disuisión para convertirse en rehenes".

Por su parte el senador republicano Charles Mathias, del Comité de Asuntos Exteriores, calificó el atentado de "acto irracional que debe responderse con la razón", y en este sentido añadió: "la retirada de los marines de Líbano sería una recompensa para los asesinos".

El líder de la mayoría demócrata del senado, Robert Byrd, instó a la administración Reagan a "revisar con las otras partes de la fuerza multinacional de paz las razones" para formar parte de la misma, y "explicar claramente esas razones al pueblo" de Estados Unidos.

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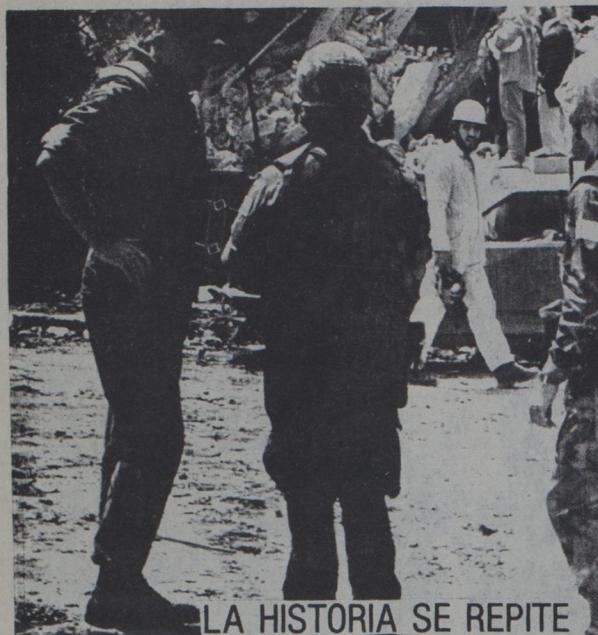
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LA HISTORIA SE REPITE

Fue en abril de este año que un ataque terrorista a la embajada de EE.UU. en Beirut, El Líbano, dejó un saldo de casi 20 norteamericanos muertos. El domingo, la historia volvió a repetirse en un cuartel para las fuerzas norteamericanas de paz en esa capital sólo que esta

vez las víctimas subieron de los dos centenares. También los franceses fueron atacados por los terroristas presuntamente iraníes o apoyados por Irán. Ha sido una dura lección para la fuerza de paz norteamericana,

Ocurrencias Tardías Sobre el Libano y Grenada

por Richard Salvatierra

Octubre de 1983 será recordado por los historiadores como el mes en el cual la administración de Reagan - tanto a propósito com accidentalmente - lanzó a los Estados Unidos hacia un nivel más alto de peligro en sus relaciones internacionales. Los pasadores de retén se soltaron en el Líbano y en el Caribe.

Nuestra presencia militar continua en el Líbano es un error ahora, en mi opinión. En cuanto a la invasión de Grenada, los resultados no están disponibles por completo aún acerca de esa operación, pero en este momento las desventajas parecen pesar más las ventajas.

El raciocinio para la estada de los Infantes de Marina estadounidenses en el Líbano está enlazado con la presunción errónea de que los Estados Unidos se hallan en situación de ayudar a restablecer el orden en una tierra que no ha presenciado más que

desorden, prácticamente, desde la época de las Cruzadas; también está enlazado a la creencia, igualmente discutible de que, de algún modo, entre las gestiones estadounidenses e israelíes, se va a mantener a la Unión Soviética fuera del Oriente Medio.

Sin embargo, la Unión Soviética está involucrada en aquella zona, cuando menos por medio de su quasi-testaferro, Siria, y ya sea que deseemos creerlo o no, los rusos estarán siempre allí, de una manera u otra.

Quizás si la administración de Reagan, con un ojo en las elecciones de 1984, ha soñado con un desfile oportuno de infantes de marina por la Avenida Constitución, en la capital de la nación, después de un "triunfo" en el Líbano.

Dudo de que esa clase de desfile llegue a efectuarse, porque lo que se infiere del papel de "pacificador" de los Estados Unidos en el Líbano es nada menos que tratar de estabilizar a un gobierno minoritario dividido y corrompido de los cristianos maronitas, al mismo tiempo que docenas de otras facciones políticas están decididas a evitar que

ésto ocurra - por medio de la fuerza de las armas si es necesario, de lo cual estamos bien conscientes. Mientras permanezcamos en la causa del Líbano, actualmente casi desesperada, habrá lamentablemente más y más infantes de marina que regresan a su tierra en sarcófagos cubiertos por banderas.

Los papeleras se han invertido ahora en el Oriente Medio: Nos hemos convertido en los perros guardianes de Israel, en vez de ser al contrario. Mientras tanto, la política de Israel continúa tratando de lograr la meta siempre ilusoria de la paz, desgraciadamente convencida de que la única solución para la cuestión palestina es de indole militar.

El Líbano resulta ser el lugar erróneo, en la época inopinada, para comprometer al poderío militar estadounidense. Debieramos irnos de allí ahora, o fijar como mínimo una

fecha de terminación muy próxima para nuestras gestiones de "pacificación."

En cuanto a Grenada, admito, como ha dicho el Presidente Reagan, que la isla del Caribe invadida tiene un nexo con la estrategia global soviética. Pero aún quedan más preguntas que respuestas con respecto a los 6,000 soldados estadounidenses que están allí ahorr, presumiblemente a fin de pavimentar el camino para el establecimiento de un gobierno favorable a los Estados Unidos. He aquí algunas de las preguntas:

* ¿Se hallaban los ciudadanos estadounidenses en la isla sujetos en realidad a una amenaza contra sus vidas, después del golpe de estado que le costó la vida al primer ministro marxista Maurice Bishop y a algunos de sus ministros?

* ¿De haber existido dicho peligro, agotó la administración todas las demás avenidas posibles para evacuarlos, sin contrar una acción militar?

* ¿Tuvo algo que ver nuestra acción militar con una tentativa de la administración para desviar la atención estadounidense de la matanza reciente de infantes de marina en Beirut?

En cuanto a la oportunidad, no podríamos haber sido peor desde el punto de vista de nuestras relaciones con los aliados de Europa Occidental y sus gestiones apremiantes para combatir el sentimiento público contra el emplazamiento de proyectiles Pershing II en el continente, a finales de este año. La invasión de Grenada ha servido únicamente para reforzar la imagen de un presidente estadounidense de "gatillo fácil".

Además de invocar la necesidad de rescatar a los estadounidenses, Reagan ha dicho que continuó adelante con la invasión porque los vecinos de Grenada temían por su propia seguridad como resultado de los acontecimientos en aquella isla. Desde luego que ha habido una tendencia política peligrosa en desarrollo, incluyendo el emplazamiento de personal y armas procedentes de Cuba. ¡Pero somos nosotros, como nación, tan complacientes en lo tocante a las solicitudes de que destemos a los infantes de marina y a una escuadra con cualquier pretexto! Lo

dudo. Además, ¿qué verosímil tiene la Organización de los Estados del Caribe Oriental, minúscula y siempre letárgica?

Es interesante apuntar que no hubo apoyo para la invasión por parte de las islas del Caribe de origen español o francés - o fundamentalmente, en esa cuestión, de ninguna otra parte de la América Latina. Únicamente las islas que eran anteriormente británicas estuvieron involucradas en la solicitud de auxilio. Aún así, ni siquiera la primera ministra de Inglaterra, Maggie Thatcher, apoyó a su buen amigo de la Casa Blanca esta vez.

Hay una sola cosa buena que veo salir inmediatamente de la invasión de Grenada, y es la señal que estamos enviando a los cubanos y soviéticos en lo referente a la decisión de proteger sus intereses en esta parte del mundo. Los cubanos ya han dicho que no les será posible ayudar a Nicaragua en caso de una

de aquel país - una tentación que espero que Reagan tenga el buen juicio de resistir.

Por otra parte, si empezamos a dilatar nuestra estada en Grenada, nuestros adversarios de todo el mundo equipararán nuestra invasión con la acción soviética contra Afganistán. En verdad, esto ya viene ocurriendo.

Es inquestionable que habrá oportunidades en que los Estados Unidos tendrán que proyectar su poderío hacia los rincones lejanos del globo, empleando la fuerza militar en la defensa de la libertad y de lo que percibimos como nuestros intereses de seguridad, como ha sucedido anteriormente. Poco hoy estamos fuera de lugar en el Líbano, y es solamente menos cierto en este momento que el invadir a

Grenada fué la única alternativa.

(Richard Salvatierra es un antiguo funcionario del servicio exterior de los Estados Unidos que presta servicios voluntarios en el aviso especial del presidente de la Universidad de Arizona, Recinto de Tucson.)

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Un Rayito De Luz

Por Sofia T. Martinez

Se acerca el cumpleaños del Señor Jesús. Este es el año de la redención. "Abran las puertas al redentor". Con estas palabras el Papa Juan Pablo II inauguró el Año Santo que deseaba que celebremos desde el 25 de marzo del 83- al 22 de abril de 1984. Para conmemorar el 1950 Aniversario de nuestra Redención, que se cumple este año. Es decir que hace 1950 años que Jesucristo murió por nosotros y por su gran Poder Resucitó Glorioso para nunca mas morir.

Recordemos que los judíos no recibieron a Jesús, El Mesías o Enviado de Dios porque ellos esperaban un hombre fuerte que liberara al Pueblo de Israel de las manos de los Romanos y restableciera otra vez el reino de David, pero cuando vieron que Jesús no hacía ésto, lo abandonaron y no creyeron en El. San Juan nos dice: "Vino a su propia casa, y los suyos no lo recibieron" (Juan 1,11). Los humildes aceptan a Dios en Cristo Jesús. Están convencidos de que todo lo que hace Dios está bien hecho. Por eso aceptan y aman al Mesías así como es, y están dispuestos a escuchar su Palabra y cumplir su voluntad. Los que aceptan a Jesús reciben el Poder de ser hijos de Dios (Juan 1,12). Porque Jesús es el hijo de Dios. Y los que aceptan a Jesús, reciben la misma vida de Jesús y por eso se transforma en Hijos de Dios.

Jesús el Hijo de Dios existía con El padre y con el Espíritu Santo desde la Eternidad. El era la Imagen del Padre, igual al Padre. Por medio de El, Dios Padre hizo todas las

cosas. Y cuando llegó la hora, Dios Padre lo envió a este mundo para salvarnos. Nos dice la Palabra de Dios que María Santísima era una Joven, la más humilde, dispuesta a hacer siempre la voluntad de Dios. El mismo Dios la creó, la concibió, inmaculada pura para ser la Madre de su Hijo, que fue concebido por Obra del Espíritu Santo.

Para aceptar la Redención de Jesús y que El nos salve es necesario que seamos humildes y sencillos como la Santísima Virgen María que aunque iba a ser la Madre de Dios Hijo Redentor del mundo, no se creía la más grande ni la más importante, aunque por ser la Madre de Jesús era la más importante y la bienaventurada entre todas las mujeres. Porque ella siempre escucha a Dios e hizo la voluntad de Dios Padre, aunque le costara. (Mat.5,3) Lc.1,26-38 y 2,1-20)

Thanksgiving
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Bouquet To Duran

We recently found this letter in another newspaper and we wish to share it with our readers since Dr. Duran is a very good friend of all the staff of El Editor and this letter conveys our feelings also.

I have been reading "Profiles" of some of our outstanding citizens with keen interest and appreciation.

Though I have enjoyed them, one in particular sticks in my memory. It told the story of Dr. Armando Duran, who left Mexico many years ago because of political persecution, settled in the



Lubbock community and began his long life of service to others with a minimum of fanfare.

The story told briefly of his life as a dedicated physician, selfless humanitarian and zealous patriot.

As I read and re-read the article I was overcome by the conviction that right here in our midst lived a good and great man. How wonderful it would be if we had a book that gave the complete story of his

fascinating life.

If the hundreds of people who are indebted to him for medical care (often free), encouragement to work, vote and educate themselves were to write letters of gratitude we could get a better picture of his contribution to our

community.

Dr. Duran has worked hard for freedom these many years as doctor, fellow human being and American citizen. He has labored to free people from the tyranny of pain, poverty and ignorance. He has asked for little and given much.

His life and his love for his adopted country should be an inspiration to each one of us.

Jasper C. Sanders, 2104 68th St.

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Program From Page 1

a chance to participate.

The Family Day Homes Program offers care givers training in nutrition, meal planning; and in order to assist with food expenses and a reimbursement check for meals served to the children under their care. Although the program has been in operation since 1978, it has only recently opened a branch office in the Lubbock area which will be located at the Guadalupe Neighborhood Council on 1416-1st. One of the purposes of the

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Open House

Bidal Aguero and staff cordially invite you to the celebration of our seventh-year of publishing EL EDITOR and the Open House of our new offices at 1911 16th Street-Lubbock Friday, November 18, 1983.

Open House: 1 p.m. - 5 p.m.



The Relentless Struggle for Farm Workers' Rights

By César Chávez

On September 11, more than 2,000 Salinas Valley farm workers marched down U.S. Highway 101 to a spot south of Chualar, Calif., to mark the 20th anniversary of a bus accident that killed 32 braceros.

The braceros, imported from Mexico to work on Southwest farms as part of a U.S.-sponsored program, died when a bus converted from a flatbed

truck drove in front of a freight train. Conversion of the bus had not been approved by any government agency. Its driver had tunnel vision.

Most of the victims' bodies lay unidentified for days. No one, including the grower who employed them, knew their names.

Finally, a team of FBI agents was flown in from Washington to help in from Washington to help

in identification. A congressional report on the accident commented on a "certain laxity towards matters of life and death that for years has pervaded the (bracero program)..."

Following a memorial mass held at the railroad crossing where the braceros died, I told the assembled workers -- mostly members of our United Farm Workers of America -- that these accidents happen because of a farm labor system that treats us as if we are not important human beings. Farm workers will never again be treated like agricultural implements, like beasts of burden, to be used and discarded, I said.

Yet, even as farm workers honored their dead colleagues, Congress -- which ended the bracero program in 1964, partly because of incidents such as the 1963 bus crash -- was debating a bill that could revive many of the injustices associated with the old bracero system.

In September, House Speaker Thomas "Tip" O'Neil, responding to appeals from Hispanics nationwide, announced that the immigration bill sponsored by GOP Sen. Alan Simpson of Wyoming and Kentucky Democratic Rep. Romano Mazzoli is dead for the rest of the current session of Congress.

Farm workers welcomed Speaker O'Neil's announcement because a key provision in the Simpson-Mazzoli proposal, inserted at the request of powerful corporate growers, would drama-

tically expand the H-2 program, a federal project that brings "temporary" foreign workers to the U.S. fill alleged job shortages in agriculture. H-2 workers have been used in limited numbers in Florida and some eastern seaboard states, but rarely in the West.

Western growers have been reluctant to seek H-2 workers because of minimum wage, housing and working condition standards set by the federal government which employers must meet. The law also demands that domestic workers be given first pick at jobs. The Simpson-Mazzoli bill would enable growers to evade these minimum protections, which are inadequately enforced under the present system.

Like the old bracero program, the fate of H-2 workers, under Simpson-Mazzoli, would be left in the hands of growers.

Agribusiness, backed by the Reagan Administration, had sought to revive the bracero program or enact a similar system of imported labor under a new name -- the guest worker program. But stiff opposition from labor and minorities forced growers to try to achieve the same result by bolstering the H-2 program.

Recently, Fresno area growers lobbied for a more "flexible" foreign worker program at a \$100-a-person fund-raising dinner featuring Rep. Mazzoli. Before the dinner, which benefited the California Grape & Tree Fruit League, a bitter enemy of farm worker organizing for decades, Mazzoli discussed his bill with league members, labor contractors and labor consultants who are hired by growers to break unions.

Growers base their case for foreign labor on the myth that there are not enough domestic workers to meet job needs. But unemployment data kept by California's Department of Employment Development shows joblessness in most major farming communities continues to run much higher than state or national averages. The

August 1983 jobless rate in California was 9.8%; nationally, it was 9.5%. But unemployment in many farm counties was greater: 14.3% in Stanislaus; 13.7% in Kern; 14.8% in Imperial. These figures are undoubtedly conservative since they don't reflect undocumented workers, who rarely visit state unemployment offices when they are out of work.

A top EDD official told a U.S. Labor Department hearing a few years ago that the monthly state farm labor reports have "shown consistently over the past years that there have been no real agricultural labor shortages in California and that no foreign workers have been needed to harvest California crops."

During most of the year, and especially at harvest time, thousands of unemployed farm workers seeking jobs place their names on waiting lists in our union's California hiring halls.

Agribusiness and its allies in Congress deceptively claim that an extended H-2 program is one way to solve the problem of illegal immigration. Various numbers of H-2 workers are projected if a foreign worker program is enacted, including a proposal that 100,000 laborers come to the U.S. during the initial phase of the program. But what about worker number 100,001, who is not lucky enough to be included in the program? Will that worker refrain from crossing the border if he or she is immigrating out of pressing economic need? It is also important to remember that foreign laborers will be imported on top of -- not in exchange for -- the undocumented workers who are already

here.

The real problem we face in farm labor is not labor shortages, but job shortages! Why, then, do growers push so hard for foreign workers?

Since its beginning over 100 years ago, California agribusiness has maintained a steady surplus of cheap and expandable labor supplied by succeeding waves of immigrants. This surplus, typified during the bracero era when domestic workers found it nearly impossible to compete for work with the low-priced, compliant braceros, has kept wages and working conditions depressed and helped growers resist unionization.

Many west coast farm workers believe the growers' enthusiasm to import hundreds of thousands of foreign laborers under the Simpson-Mazzoli bill is related to improved wages and benefits they have won since the mid-1970s through the union's efforts. In 1975, California passed a pioneering law -- the first in the nation -- guaranteeing collective bargaining rights for field workers. Farm workers are convinced that what really lurks under the surface of the growers' push for foreign labor is a desire to return to that carefree time, before the law and the UFW, when farm workers could be treated like other agricultural implements...to be used

Mercado Appointed From Page 1

Bar Association Board of Governors.

Mercado was Program Chair for the Hispanic Women's Association here in Lubbock and has been involved with other women's groups.

Presently Mercado serves on the Texas Board of U.S. Commission for Civil Rights. This commission investigates and researches civil rights issues mainly dealing with immigration and education.

Mercado has also been involved in politics for many years. In 1978 she ran for Lubbock City Council. She also served as Issues Committee Chair

for West Texas Democrats.

Mercado grew up as a farm worker and experienced many injustices and saw how low wages and other discriminatory actions were practiced. She said that "growing up as I did made me want to change things and help people". She added that "I believe deeply in our country's constitution. The fact that it has not been implemented correctly encouraged me to study law".

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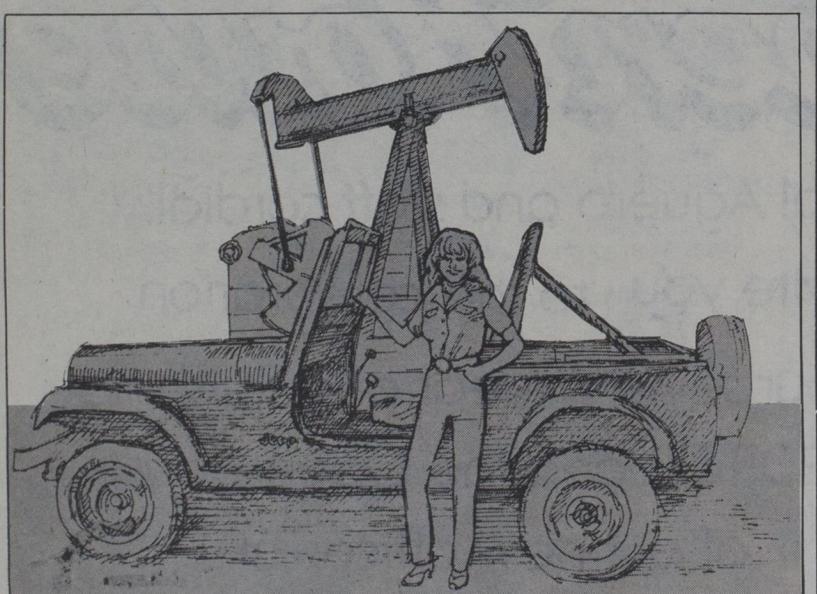
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Dr. Cariño**DOCTOR
CARIÑO**

El Editor, pone al servicio de sus lectores un consultorio personal con el Doctor Cariño, al cual podrán acudir por medio de correspondencia postal y sin cargo alguno, quienes así lo deseen. Si tiene Ud. algún problema personal o doméstico y no encuentra solución, envíe una carta a 2305 19th St. Lubbock, Texas 79401, y su contestación será publicada en éste periódico, sin revelar su identidad.

Querido Dr. Cariño:

¿Porqué sera que cada vez que yo resulto con un malestar venoso, mi esposa me echa la culpa a mí? Yo sé que ella tiene la misma oportunidad que ella tiene la misma oportunidad que yo. Y a la mejor, hasta tiene mas oportunidad ella, que yo.

De todas maneras, aunque ella duerme fuera de la casa y no vuelve hasta la tarde del siguiente dia, yo siempre soy el culpable.

¿Que puedo hacer, Doctor?

—Firma: Culpado—

Querido Culpado:

Lo siento, pero no voy a contestarle su pregunta. No crea que es por falta de voluntad o por falta de profesión. No sé si Ud. comprenda lo que se llama "ética," pero por eso es.

No quiero darle mas "parque" a una difusora local, que ya describe mi columna como: "erótica, vulgar e indecente."

Con todo esto, ¿Para que le buscamos tres patas al gijero?

Cúrese Ud. como pueda.

&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&

Querido Dr. Cariño:

Yo soy como Doña Andrea—no me asusto, ni me espanto, aunque la cosa este fea. Pero yo me anda con mis vecinos.

Cada fin de semana, me dejan la yarda llena de botes de cerveza. Parece que no tienen botes de basura y tienen que aventarlos a mí. ¡En mi yarda!

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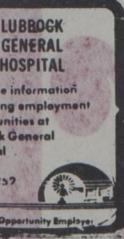
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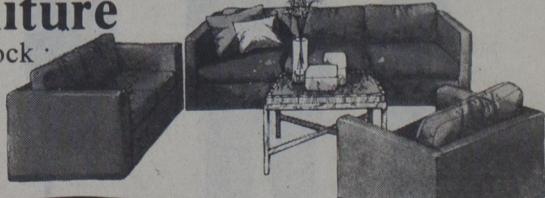
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