

Nuevo Obispo Mexicano Para Lubbock



Lubbock tiene un nuevo Obispo y la gente latina de Lubbock se llena de orgullo de que el nuevo Obispo es Mexicano.

El martes por la mañana el Vaticano designó a el muy reverendo Obispo Placido Rodriguez quien viene de Chicago como el líder de la Diócesis de Lubbock. El Obispo Rodriguez será el remplazo de el Arzobispo Michael Sheehan quien fue nombrado para encabezar el Arzobispado de Albuquerque, Nuevo Mexico. Quiero expresar mis gratitud públicamente al Papa Juan Pablo II quien preside sobre las multitudes con caridad y amor hacia su solicitud para la iglesia y hacia mi particularmente, no constante a el Diócesis de Lubbock. Agregó el nuevo Obispo de Lubbock que "Esta expresión de gratitud será una fuente de bendición para nuestros esfuerzos apostólicos en la Iglesia local.

"Quiero seguir en los preciosos pasos de su primer Obispo quien ha establecido una buena fundación," el dijo.

El Obispo Rodriguez continuó "Desde mi asignación al Arzobispado de Chicago por los últimos diez años, expreso mi cariño a Chicago, al Cardenal Joseph Bernardin, a mis colegas Obispos y a toda la buena gente del Arzobispado. Me han llenado el corazón con satisfacción, cariño, y apoyo. Le regalo gratitud profunda a Su Eminencia, Cardenal Joseph Bernardin por su inolvidable amistad personal. Su ejemplo y energía apostólica hacia la Iglesia, ha sido humillante. Ese ejemplo lo desarrollaré con fe y sustancia."

"Acepto esta designación graciosamente y lo considero una bendición" dijo Rodriguez durante una conferencia de prensa aquí en Lubbock.

1987 para ser el orador principal de la Fiesta de Colores.

La Hermana M. Elena Gonzalez quien era directora de el Cursillo en ese tiempo describe a Rodriguez como un home con bastante compasión quien traería el regalo de hospitalidad a su nueva posición.

"Lo conozco como una persona muy gentil y un persona quien escucha atentamente," dijo la Hra. Gonzalez.

Super Cup

Pecos, Tx will be the site of the first leg of the Texas SuperCup Softball Series this coming weekend.

The tournament scheduled to kick-off at 1 pm on Saturday and continue through Sunday is expected to draw some 20 teams from throughout West Texas.

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EL EDITOR

West Texas' Oldest Weekly Bilingual Newspaper

Established
Establecido
1977
U respecto al
derecho ajeno
es la paz
Lic Benito Juarez

Vol. XVII No. 28

Week of April 7 to April 13, 1994

Lubbock, TX

Immigration Debate Heats Up

AP reports that the debate over whether to provide health care, education and other services to undocumented immigrants is heating up. The issue has been argued quietly for years, but state officials like California Gov. Pete Wilson and Florida Gov. Lawton Chiles have become increasingly vocal about their opinions despite the racial overtones.

"Illegal immigration is certainly a legitimate issue," says Miami attorney Simon Ferro, a Cuban-American and former chairman of the Florida Democratic Party. "But I would hope people talk about it in a more human and much less explosive way. I worry that some are too eager to take advantage of the darker side of the immigration problem and play to fear and resentment."

In California, Republican Wilson said it costs his state \$3 billion a year to pay for health care, education, criminal justice and other costs associated with illegal immigration - "and the borders are plain and simply the federal government's domain." Wilson said the steady influx of undocumented aliens willing to work for low wages exacerbates state unemployment. As for the Clinton administration, Wilson says it can't be blamed for a problem it inherited but "I see them doing damn near nothing" to fix it.

Last month, Chiles announced his lawsuit against Clinton and the federal government. No one can blame immigrants for seeking the American dream, Chiles said, but by not policing the borders and forcing states to foot the bills, "federal immigration policy has made a nightmare." Chiles faces a tough re-election campaign this year, and some critics say he has watched Wilson's poll numbers rise as he rails against illegal immigration. In Texas, Democratic Gov. Ann Richards has joined fellow governors in complaining that the federal government should pay the costs of illegal immigration and she endorses tighter border control.

Clinton has offered \$172 million in increase spending for more agents and equipment to police the border, as well as other steps designed to streamline the asylum process. But the effort is modest compared with immigration proposals put forth in recent

months. Wilson, for example, backs a constitutional amendment to deny citizenship to children of undocumented immigrants. Some conservatives in Congress want to prevent federal education money from being spent on undocumented immigrants. Sen. Alan Simpson (R-WY) has proposed the death penalty for anyone running a smuggling operation that results in the death of an immigrant. And he proposes cutting from 675,000 to 500,000 the number of legal immigrants allowed into the U.S. annually.

Congress debated earthquake aid for California, and Democrats pushed the administra-

tion into screening applicants and promising to prosecute undocumented immigrants caught seeking assistance. "Migrant bashing - that's all this is," said Democratic Rep. Jose Serrano of NY, chairman of the Hispanic Caucus. In the short term, Clinton has proposed denying undocumented immigrants coverage under any national health care reform measure, and is considering cuts in the welfare benefits to undocumented immigrants. The administration is also trying to come to grips with Haiti.

It was ousted Haiti President, Aristide who labeled Clinton's Haiti policy racist recently during remarks to a Congressional Black Caucus

forum, and several lawmakers echoed that view. Since then, the administration has promised to put more pressure on Haiti's dictators, but given no indication it will allow Haitian refugees to come ashore. Since 1991, the Coast Guard has forcibly returned roughly 43,000 Haitians intercepted at sea, infuriating Haitians who say those returned are subjected to persecution - and who watch Cuban refugees welcomed with open arms. "Cubans come and they are released; Haitians come and they are detained," said Steven Forester, an attorney for Miami's Haitian Refugee Center. "Why? Because they are black."

Mexico Despues de Colosio

Por el Representante al Congreso de los Estados Unidos
By Bill Richardson

Mientras me llegaban los informes de que Luis Donaldo Colosio había sido abatido por disparos de arma de fuego en una asamblea de campaña en Tijuana, pensé en nuestra última conversación, en una mañana soleada de diciembre último, en su hogar de Ciudad México.

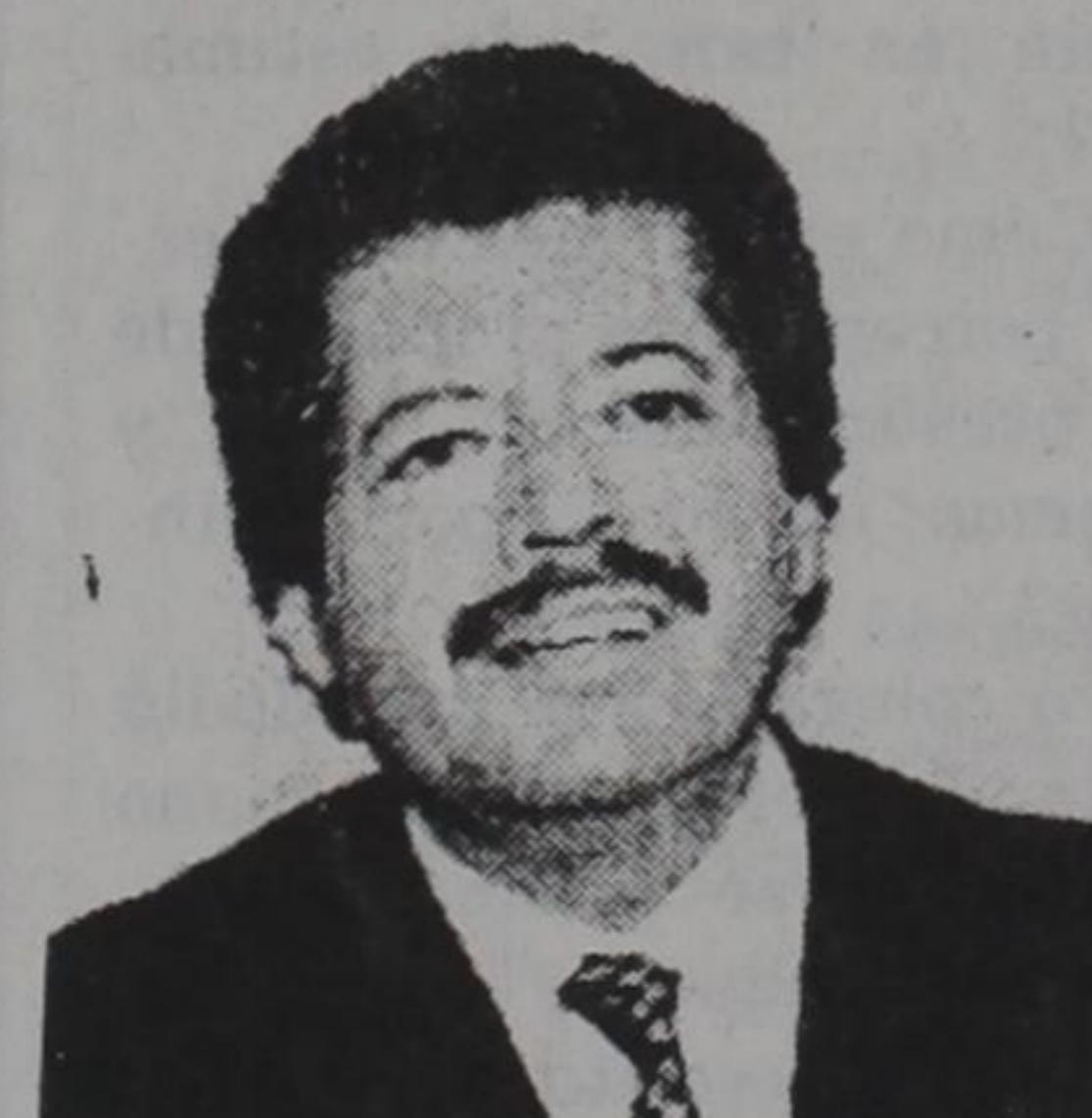
"Me encanta hacer campaña y estar en contacto con la gente," me dijo él. "...En las caras de mis paisanos mexicanos, veo tanto poesía como esperanza. NAFTA será bueno para México, pero hay algunos mexicanos a quienes NAFTA no tocará, porque son muy pobres. Como presidente, quiero ser el campeón de ellos."

Luis Donaldo Colosio habría sido un gran presidente.

Esa es mi opinión personal. Los hispanoamericanos y todo el pueblo de los Estados Unidos han perdido a un amigo, que estaba comunicándose con nuestras comunidades diversas.

Durante su ejercicio del cargo de director de la dependencia ambiental de México, Luis trató de proteger a los pobres de ambos lados de la frontera. Aunque la muerte trágica de Colosio ha planteado muchas preguntas sobre la estabilidad política, económica y social de México, no perdamos de vista el hecho de que su asesinato parece haber sido un incidente aislado, perpetrado por un cobardo. Lo que es más importante, no estuvo relacionado con la situación de Chiapas.

Clinton has offered \$172 million in increase spending for more agents and equipment to police the border, as well as other steps designed to streamline the asylum process. But the effort is modest compared with immigration proposals put forth in recent



Durante el mandado del Presidente Carlos Salinas de Gortari, los cinco años últimos han llevado un cambio positivo sin precedentes a las vidas de todos los mexicanos. En mi opinión, México tiene las instituciones, la voluntad política y la madurez como para surgir de esta crisis, una vez más en el carril rápido hacia la modernización política y el crecimiento económico continuo del mercado libre.

Los Estados Unidos deben respetar y apoyar a México durante esta difícil transición política. Juiciosamente, el Presidente Clinton ha establecido una línea de crédito por \$6,000 millones, a fin de que México calme parcialmente a los mercados internacionales inquietos y para demostrar el compromiso de los Estados Unidos con México. De igual modo, las manifestaciones bipartidistas de apoyo por parte del Congreso envían una señal sólida al pueblo mexicano. Los mercados financieros ya han empeñado a reaccionar positivamente.

Lo que es más importante, los Estados Unidos no deberían procurar el intervenir

en los asuntos interiores de México. Deberían mantener una distancia respetuosa a medida que se desenvuelva una nueva elección en México. Es de esperar que los partidos políticos de México respalden al compromiso de Colosio, a principios del mes pasado, de permitir que observadores internacionales supervisen las elecciones próximas.

Desde la aprobación de NAFTA y el levantamiento de Chiapas, el haz de luz internacional se ha enfocado sobre México. El asesinato de Colosio sólo servirá para aumentar el escrutinio que recibirá México en los días que se avecinan. Mientras miramos más allá de la situación actual, las promesas de NAFTA en el sentido de una mayor cooperación entre los Estados Unidos y México sobre el comercio, el ambiente, los derechos de los trabajadores y los derechos humanos deben cobrar fuerza e impulso.

La comunicación entre el gobierno de Salinas-Colosio y la comunidad hispana de los Estados Unidos debe continuar también, edificando sobre la cooperación con éxito que creó el Banco para Desarrollo Norteamericano y los acuerdos laterales sobre normas laborales y ambientales.

Mientras yo salía de la casa de Colosio en aquella mañana de diciembre, la última vez que hablamos, él bromó que México no necesitaba de los observadores electorales internacionales con que yo había estado molestándolo. No los necesitaba.

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News Briefs

Clinics Sue to Enforce Abortion Rule

The Baltimore Sun reports that Planned Parenthood clinics in Michigan and Montana filed lawsuits in federal court Monday to force their states to use Medicaid funds to pay for abortions in cases of rape and incest.

An administration rule that took effect at the end of March says states that receive Medicaid funds must provide free abortion to poor women who become pregnant as a result of rape or incest. But officials in at least seven states have said that they will not obey the rule because they believe it makes mandatory what Congress made merely optional in a law passed in December.

Lawsuits elsewhere are expected in coming days.

Education Goals for the Year 2000

AP reports that President Clinton signed Thursday, the "Education Goals 2000" legislation. Below is a list of the national goals to be achieved: All children will arrive at school ready to learn; The H.S. graduation rate will be at least 90%; Students will master challenging subject matter; Teachers will have access to training programs to improve their skills; U.S. students will be first in the world in math and science; All adults will be literate and able to compete in a global economy; Every school will be free of drugs and violence; Every school will strive to increase parental involvement and participation in their children's education.

Stamp Fraud Among Grocers

AP reports that federal officials say that underground networks of grocers who buy food stamps from recipients at a discount and then redeem them from the government at full value are springing up around the country.

Federal investigators often discover laundering when a store redeems more food stamps than other neighborhood grocers or when food stamp redemptions far exceed food sales. However, some merchants are now shipping coupons from a store with a high volume in illegal food stamp purchases to retailers with a smaller volume, say investigators.

The Ag Department estimates that all types of trafficking cost the food stamp program at least \$100 million a year, but say there is no way to know how much laundering is being done by the underground networks. Stores involved in trafficking tend to be small and represent a small fraction of the 207,000 retailers authorized to accept food stamps.

Rep. Ron Wyden, D-OR, is convinced it is an emerging and widespread problem. "It looks like it's being done by very savvy, well-organized, sophisticated crooks who understand the technology and are obviously able to get out in front of law enforcement," said Wyden, whose House Small Business subcommittee on regulation has spent several years investigating food stamp fraud. The USDA hopes that switching from paper food stamp coupons to electronic benefits would significantly decrease the amount of street trafficking. The new program could be in place by 1996.

Gov't Recalls Crayons With Lead

AP reports that the Consumer Product Safety Commission Tuesday recalled 11 brands of crayons imported from China because they contain lead. CPSC said three of the brands "contain enough lead to present a lead poisoning hazard to young children who might eat or chew on the crayons."

They are "121 Jumbo Crayons," distributed by Concord Enterprises of Los Angeles; "Safe 48 Non-Toxic I'm a Toys 'R' Us Kid! Crayons," distributed by that firm; and "12 Crayons, glory" and "18 Crayons That Paint," distributed by Glory Stationery Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Los Angeles. The latter crayons also include the legend "Conforms ASTM D-4236" the CPSC said, which is supposed to be an indication that the formula has been reviewed by a toxicologist.

The other eight brands, CPSC said, "do not contain enough lead to increase the blood level above the threshold level for lead poisoning" for a child typically chewing on small pieces of lead-containing crayons over a span of time. "However, CPSC is very concerned about these crayons because they add to the overall 'lead load' to children who may eat them," the agency said.

The other brands are: "64 Crayons, School Quality No. 8064," A.J. Cohen Distributors, Hauppauge, N.Y.; "64 Crayons, CR 64-64 CT," Baum Imports, New York; "12 Super Jumbo Crayons," Dynamic Division of Agora Internation-

By Pat Mora

If the title made you flinch or smile, my suspicions are confirmed. Writers, and particularly poets, are viewed with skepticism in the United States. We're considered mathematically unfit and organizationally inept, totally inappropriate candidates for what society calls "positions of responsibility."

Whether the topic is the presidency of the nation, a corporation, or an organization, many will doubt that a serious writer would be suitable to propose direction.

In Latin America, on the other hand, those privileged with an education often serve in a variety of capacities. Writers are administrators, ambassadors, even aspire to be presidents of their countries. Imagine the reaction if a poet announced that she was running for president or if a novelist was elected governor.

Our unstated belief is that writers should be a bit removed from the dailiness, the drudgery of this world. Such narrow boxes we design for one another.

The economic, educational and moral factors that motivate Latin American writers to participate in the more public life of their countries likewise exist in this country for Latina writers. Usually we have families to support, whether our children or our parents. We feel a responsibility in some way to motivate the next generation to resist the lure of material goods and to pursue their education, to invest in themselves. And we feel an urgency to speak out, to name, to insist that our community be heard locally, nationally and internationally. Retreating from the world feels irresponsible.

Writing or speaking about that world, about migrant workers or public housing,

A Poet For President

may quickly be used in literary or university circles to prove that a Latina writer is not about art. The artistically pure of heart in this country often write about wooing stubborn women, not about women struggling to learn English. But, as Chile's Pablo Neruda wrote, "In my poems I could not shut my door to the street."

Often when I read the newspaper or listen to the news, I wonder if my work is irrelevant. I see refugees burying babies, overcrowded prisons, brutality sold as entertainment, this country dividing into the protected and the endangered.

So how does spending hours writing improve this world?

I believe in the power of the word, that language shapes as well as reflects reality, that it creates space for difference, that our varied national voices strengthen us, not only in English but in all the rich languages that are part of these United States.

Alone at my computer I ask myself:

How do we become more perceptive and help others to become more perceptive about our U.S. legacy of racism, about hierarchies of color, class, language?

How do we remember that we -- humans -- are the most vital natural resource on the planet, that we are sources and reservoirs of energy?

How do we become as excited about human diversity as we are about biological diversity in general?

How do we learn to value ethnic heritage in a society that holds difference in low esteem?

How do we exceed our self-perceptions and the assumptions of others and make our unique contribution?

A fellow Latino in the Midwest once shook my hand and bowed slightly when he heard

me say that I was a writer. He said, "I'm an artist, too. I build bridges. And that is also an art, right?"

By neither marginalizing the arts nor isolating them on pedestals, we assert that they are a valued and natural part of the country's life. This also encourages those who pursue music, painting or writing as a pastime to say this without feeling they are confessing a perversion.

Neither millionaires nor poets should be obvious choices for ethically guiding this nation, its institutions, or communities. Each of us, regardless of daily work, is shaping this country in

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Part I-SVRI-El Salvador-'94

por Lic. Eliseo Refugio Solis

Southwest Voter Research Project (SVRI) is an incorporated agency initially established from the research department of the Southwest Voter Registration Education Project (SVREP) headed by the "Maximo Lider" and deceased Willie Velasquez. Velasquez had the vision during the 70's and 80's that Chicanos, as they developed politically, had the responsibility to insert their perspective into Latin American affairs as it relates to United States foreign policy. This because of our proximity geographically, linguistically and culturally to our brethren in Mexico, Central and South America. Velasquez, having made a number of on-site observations in Nicaragua and other countries led to the continued work in his successors at SVRI such as Armando Villareal and Ignacio Perez. In El Salvador, the initial thrust by Villareal and Perez was in August 1991. Their affinity in areas, political and social, for the excluded in El Salvador proved Velasquez' vision true. Villareal's computer expertise in project development and information dissemination along with his strong ability at relation building proved to greatly enhance the past and present projects.

After the initial effort and the establishment of a permanent organization for civic development and the observer phase for the Legislative - Municipal elections of March 11, 1991, continued efforts ensued which led to the present project funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), an arm of Congress. The project, called SVRI-El Salvador, "Su Voto '94", was funded for the purpose of undertaking a massive voter registration project for Salvadoreños wishing to participate in the first election since the signing of the peace accords of Chapultepec of March 20, 1994. In addition, this election included the three levels of government, presidential, legislative and local. This action that occurs only every fifteen years signifying the importance to the participation by the popular movement, who did not have governmental representation

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need of commitment and honor. We have a long way to go. Dissatisfied with what we see and hear around us, dissatisfied with separatist solutions to complex problems, we can create a community of conscience unwilling to be daunted by the enormity to be daunted by the enormity of our task.

The work of the poet is for the people. We raise our voices to be of use.

(Pat Mora received a 1994 National Endowment for the Arts Creative Writing Fellowship in poetry. She writes essays, poetry and children's books. "Listen to the Desert: Oye al desierto" will be published this spring.)

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Crazy Horse

By Stephen C. McIntyre

Democrat Craig Toungat is running against Republican Delwin Jones for state representative for East Lubbock. Can anyone list the accomplishments of Mr. Joonas since he was elected to office to replace Ron Givens?

"The Green Revolution, The American Environmental Movement 1962-1992," by Kirkpatrick Sale, 108 pp., New York, Hill and Wang, \$7.95.

4/4 1968 Martin Luther King, Jr., assassinated on the balcony of the Hotel Lorraine.

1968 Chicago mayor Daley orders police to "shoot to maim" and "shoot to kill" rioters.

4/5 1982 U.S. Attorney William Kennedy becomes the first victim of the Intelligence Identities Protection Act for revealing the role of Mexico's former Directorate of Federal Security in a stolen car ring. The CIA blocks his indictment saying he is "its most important source in Mexico and Central America."

4/6 1965 An LBJ memo orders increasing use of ground troops, air squads and a "change of mission" for Marines in Viet Nam to allow for "a more active use." But "the President desires that...premature publicity be avoided by all possible precautions. The actions themselves should be taken as rapidly as practicable, but in ways that should minimize any appearance of sudden changes in policy... The President's desire is that these movements and changes should be understood as being...wholly consistent with existing policy."

4/8 1983 Senior officials in Reagan's Environmental Protection Agency testify there was an implicit policy to slow down toxic waste cleanup programs.

4/9 1965 General R.E. Lee surrendered.

1866 Civil Rights Act

1898 Paul Robeson born

1968 11th Military Intelligence Group agents pose as an NBC news team and "cover" MLK's funeral.

1972 Dan Rather's house is burglarized but only some of his files are stolen.

1980 Chicago Sun-Times reports that the FBI has been giving confidential information regarding a Chicago immigration attorney to the Polish secret police.

4/10 1971 L.A. Police Commissioners report that by 1975 the department's Public Disorder Intelligence Division (PDID) had destroyed nearly 2,000,000 "outdated and irrelevant files" on "potentially disruptive" individuals or groups.

There is talk of having some sort of vote of the people so that the Lubbock City Council can receive guidance in deciding where to locate the new convention center. Certainly the council should obtain all the advice it can get from the public. But in the end they are elected to make the tough decision, the right decision.

If it is put to a majority vote, where will we build the center? Maybe next time we should vote on where we should spend out tax money for city improvements? Maybe we should have had a vote to decide whether we should have ended our segregated schools? Or to end the racist at-large election system for school board and city council?

If someone has the time they should sit down and document the times that the Anglo leadership in this city has simply stood up and done the right thing. The research should not take very long.

Folks planning on planting a garden should consider calling Seeds of Change at (505) 438-8080 in Santa Fe to obtain their catalogue. They collect seeds from around the world and are the only certified-organic seed firm around.

Viva Chiapas!

-30-

El Editor Newspaper

is published by Amigo Publications at 1502 Ave. M in Lubbock Texas, 79401 every Thurs. Telephone number is 806-763-3841. Comments on our editorial page do not necessarily represent the views of this newspaper or its advertisers. Letters to the Editor are encouraged and will be printed on an as space is available basis.

Editor/Publisher:

Bidal Aguero

Un Poeto Para Presidente

Por Pat Mora

Si el título le hizo titubear o sonreírse, mis sospechas están confirmadas. A los escritores, y especialmente a los poetas, se les ve con escepticismo en este país. Se nos considera candidatos matemáticamente inadecuados, ineptos para la organización y totalmente impropios para las que la sociedad llama "plazas de responsabilidad."

Si el tema es la presidencia de la nación, de una empresa o de una organización, muchos dudarán de que un escritor serio sea adecuado para proponer dirección.

En la América Latina, por otra parte, aquéllos privilegiados por haber obtenido enseñanza prestan servicios a menudo en una diversidad de capacidades. Los escritores son administradores, embajadores y aspiran hasta a ser presidentes de sus países. Imaginense la reacción si una poetisa anunciará que va a postularse para presidenta, o si un gobernador declarara que es novelista.

Nuestra creencia no declarada es que los escritores deberían estar algo separados de la rutina, de la labor monótona de este mundo. Nosotros diseñamos esos comportamientos estrechos los unos para los otros.

Los factores económicos, educativos y morales que motivan a los escritores latinoamericanos a participar en la vida más pública de sus países, existen de igual modo en este país para las escritoras latinas. De costumbre tenemos familias que mantener, ya sean nuestros hijos o nuestros padres. Sentimos de algún modo la responsabilidad de motivar a la próxima generación a resistir al atractivo de los bienes materiales y a proseguir su enseñanza, a invertir en ellos mismos. Y sentimos el impulso urgente de hablar, de nombrar, de in-

sistir en que se oiga a nuestra comunidad local, nacional e internacionalmente. El retirarse del mundo se siente como irresponsabilidad.

El escribir o hablar acerca de ese mundo, sobre los trabajadores migrantes o la vivienda pública, puede usarse rápidamente en los círculos literarios o universitarios para probar que una escritora latina no trata del arte. Los puros de corazón artísticamente en este país escriben a menudo sobre cortear a las mujeres obstinadas, no acerca de las mujeres que luchan para aprender el inglés. Pero, como escribió Pablo Neruda, de Chile, "en mis poemas no podía cerrar la puerta a la calle."

Con frecuencia, cuando leo el periódico o escucho las noticias, me pregunto si mi trabajo carece de importancia. Veo a los refugiados que sepultan bebés, a las prisiones congestionadas, a la brutalidad que

se vende como diversión, a este país que se divide entre los protegidos y los que están en peligro.

De modo que, ¿cómo se hace mejorar este mundo al pasar las horas escribiendo?

Creo en el poder de la palabra, en que el idioma da forma así como refleja a la realidad, en que crea espacio para la diferencia, en que nuestras voces nacionales diversas nos fortalecen, no sólo en inglés sino en todos los ricos idiomas que son parte de estos Estados Unidos.

Sola con mi computadora, me pregunto a mí misma:

¿De qué modo llegamos a ser más perceptivos y ayudamos a otros a ser más perceptivos sobre nuestro legado estadounidense de racismo, sobre las jerarquías de color, clase e idioma?

¿De qué modo recordamos que nosotros -- los seres humanos -- somos el recurso natural más vital del planeta,

que somos fuentes y depósitos de energía?

¿Cómo llegamos a estar tan emocionados acerca de la diversidad humana como lo estamos sobre la diversidad biológica en general?

¿Cómo aprendemos a valorar la herencia étnica en una sociedad que tiene a la diferencia en tan baja estimación?

¿Cómo excedemos de nuestras percepciones propias y de las presunciones de otros y hacemos nuestro aporte singular?

Un colega latino del Medio Oeste me estrechó la mano una vez y se inclinó ligeramente cuando me oyó decir que yo era escritora. El dijo: "Yo también soy artista. Construyo puentes. Y eso también es un arte, ¿no es verdad?"

Ni al marginar las artes ni al aislarlas sobre pedestales afirmamos que son una parte valiosa y natural de la vida del país. Esto alienta igual-

ernización y continuó free market economic growth.

The United States should be respectful and supportive of Mexico during this difficult political transition. Wisely, President Clinton has established a \$6 billion line of credit for Mexico to partially calm jittery international markets and to demonstrate the United States' commitment to Mexico. Similarly, the bipartisan expressions of support from Congress send a strong signal to the Mexican people. The financial markets have already started responding positively.

Most importantly, the United States should not seek to intervene in Mexico's internal affairs. It should maintain a respectful distance as a new Mexican election unfolds. Hopefully, Mexico's political parties will endorse Colosio's commitment earlier this month to permit international observers to oversee the upcoming election.

Since NAFTA's passage and the Chiapas situation occurred, the international spotlight has focused on Mexico. Colosio's assassination will only heighten the scrutiny Mexico will receive in the days ahead. As we look beyond the present situation, NAFTA's promises of greater U.S.-Mexico cooperation on trade, the environment, worker and human rights must gain strength and momentum.

The outreach between the Salinas-Colosio Administration and the U.S. Hispanic community must also continue, building upon the successful cooperation that created the

North American Development Bank and the side agreements on labor and environmental standards.

As I left Colosio's home that December morning, the last time we talked, he joked that Mexico didn't need those international election observers that I had been pestering him about. It didn't, he said, because his victory would be overwhelmingly convincing.

Although as an assassin's bullet shattered Colosio's dream, I am convinced that his legacy of grass-roots democracy, electoral reforms, and concerns for Mexico's less fortunate will shine even brighter in Mexico's political future.

(Congressman William Richardson, of New Mexico, serves as majority whip in the U.S. House of Representatives. He played a major role in the shaping of the North American Free Trade Agreement and its passage in the House.)

Mexico After Colosio-The After Math

By William Richardson

As the reports reached me that Luis Donaldo Colosio had been gunned down at a campaign rally in Tijuana, I thought of our last conversation one sunny morning at his home in Mexico City last December.

"I love to campaign and touch people," he told me. "In the faces of my Mexican countryman, I see both poetry and hope. NAFTA will be good for Mexico, but there are some Mexicans that NAFTA will not touch because they are so poor. As a president, I want to be their champion."

Luis Donaldo Colosio would have been a great president. That's my personal judgment. Hispanic Americans and all of the people of the United States have lost a friend who was reaching out

News Briefs

al, St. Albans, N.Y.; "8 Crayons, No. 5 CL 850," Dynamic Division of Agora International, St. Albans, N.Y.; "Fun Time 72 Crayons, No. B541," Overseas United, New York; "64 Crayons, Kidz Biz," Bargin Wholesale, Los Angeles; "64 Crayons, SKU51-02600," Universal International, Minneapolis; "Feido, 12 Crayons, No. CC8812," Kipp Brothers, Inc. Indianapolis.

Hospitals Step in to Stop Child Abuse

The New York Times reports that a small but growing number of medical centers, including Oakland Children's Hospital in California and Bellevue Hospital in New York, are responding to the rise in child abuse cases by creating special teams to protect injured children from further harm. The heads of such teams are specialists who are both expert diagnosticians and expert witnesses, thereby linking both the medical and law enforcement communities.

According to data collected by the government and children's advocacy groups, 1,261 children died of abuse or neglect in 1992, up from 685 in 1985. In the same period the number of reports of abuse rose 30%, to 2.9 million with nearly 40% of them substantiated. Nearly half of the victims were under a year old.

The Times reports that the statistical increase is, in part, the result of better reporting by doctors, teachers, day care workers and others. But apart from that, experts say that violence against children is truly growing. In a nationwide federal survey, child welfare officials attributed the rise to drug and alcohol abuse and economic stress in the home.

International Study on Teen Sexuality

AP reports that a study released by Population Action International, a family planning advocacy group, found that adolescents around the world are sexually active before age 20. While some 700 million teen-agers around the world are struggling with increasingly complex questions about sex, the report said most are not getting the help they need to find answers. "The school systems in most countries ... have largely failed to meet the sexual health education needs of youth and children," said the Population Action report, "Youth at Risk."

The report said the sexual behavior of adolescents is being affected by recent developments, including the spread of AIDS, changes in laws on abortion, and a worldwide trend to delay marriage. In the U.S., one fourth of 15-year-old girls and one-third of 15-year-old boys are estimated to have had intercourse, the report said. The World Health Organization estimates that one in 20 teen-agers worldwide acquires a sexually transmitted disease each year. In the U.S., the risk is one in eight. And the impact of sexual diseases on young women is usually greater because detection is more difficult and the results more serious, the Population Action report said.

"Government support for adolescent programs has been constrained by societal discomfort in acknowledging adolescent sexual activity and by the misconception that access to sexuality education or contraception promotes sexual activity among youth," the report said. Laws and practices often restrict youngsters' access to contraception and abortion services. The report also said that family planning programs must do more to reach adolescents.

The report cited studies in several countries to show that children with a good sex education are more likely to delay their first intercourse. The best approach, the report concluded, is to encourage a delay in sexual activity while providing birth control counseling and contraceptives. It also said the most effective programs involve youth in their planning and implementation and then obtain the support of community leaders and parents.

Medicare/Private Insurance Gap

The New York Times reports that a federal advisory commission said that Medicare pays doctors only 59% of what private insurance companies pay, and that this gap may compromise access to care for Medicare beneficiaries."

The gap has increased in the past five years, and President Clinton's health plan could widen it further, said the Physician Payment Review Commission. In 1989, Medicare paid doctors 68% as much as private insurers paid.

Judith Brown, chairwoman of the AARP said, "When retirees move into a new area, they often have difficulty finding a physician who will take them. It's becoming more difficult to find doctors who will take people if they're on Medicare." The commission said also that black, Hispanic and disabled people already report difficulties getting treatment under Medicare.

Welfare Reform Cost Estimates

The New York Times reports that a confidential memorandum to President Clinton says that the cost of welfare reform could add as much as \$58 billion to the nation's welfare costs over 10 years. The document also says Clinton should understand that "in rare circumstances" his plan to enforce a two year limit on welfare benefits could leave families "homeless or unable to care for their children." A few paragraphs were devoted to the plan's potential to force some children into homelessness or foster care.

The working group on welfare provided the document, which aides are calling the "Cadillac version" of a welfare proposal, at a Cabinet meeting March 22. Although the plan imposes a two year limit on welfare benefits, it includes provisions for training, education and child-care programs and would subsidize the wages of recipients it puts to work. The document outlines possible cuts or taxes that would raise tens of billions of dollars over the next decade, but it calls all of the options undesirable.

The document suggests reducing or eliminating a proposed \$16 billion expansion of child care for the working poor, and cutting back an \$8 billion expansion of aid to two-parent families. But the study says that Clinton could not fulfill his political pledges without preserving the work and training programs.

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El Veneno Gana Otra Vez

Por Dick Meister

Anoten otra derrota -- y una grande -- para los que han estado luchando contra los peligros considerables y cada vez mayores del uso en gran escala de los insecticidas.

Su objetivo en esta ocasión fué nada menos que el bromuro de metilo, uno de los insecticidas más extensamente usados y más peligrosos de todos. Como le puede decir cualquier granjero, el bromuro de metilo es un insecticida muy eficaz. Pero como le puede informar cualquier trabajador de la salud pública, puede ocañar defectos congénitos y producir graves daños a los cerebros y a los sistemas nerviosos de los trabajadores agrícolas y demás personas que estén expuestas al mismo.

Cuando menos, los expuestos a ese veneno pueden sufrir de vómitos, dolores de cabeza graves, desmayos, dolores musculares, fatiga y entumecimiento en sus extremidades.

El bromuro de metilo es tan peligroso, en verdad, que la Dependencia para la Protección Ambiental del gobierno federal ha pedido que sea descartado para el año 2001.

Sin embargo, los principales consumidores de ese insecticida, que son los granjeros con grandes influencias, han derrotado a las tentativas de los grupos ambientales y laborales para exigir a los primeros que den aviso de su intención de rociar las cosechas con la toxina extremadamente peligrosa.

Fíjense en que los grupos no pidieron que se prohibiera el uso del insecticida. Sólo pi-

dieron que a los que trabajan para los cultivadores o viven en las cercanías se les dé aviso anticipado de su uso, para que puedan situarse fuera del peligro. Ellos adujeron que el aviso era obligatorio a tenor de la ley de aviso sobre el uso de substancias tóxicas de California.

Pero la Dependencia Estatal para la Protección Ambiental dictaminó que las advertencias deben exigirse solamente a las empresas que usan el bromuro de metilo para fumar casas y otros edificios. Eso representa sólo el 5 por ciento de las 10,000 toneladas del insecticida que se consumen anualmente en California. La mayor parte del resto lo consumen los cultivadores.

La citada dependencia actuó en respuesta a una petición del fabricante del insecticida y de los intereses comerciales agrícolas que son aliados políticos cercanos al gobernador republicano Pete Wilson.

Evidentemente, no fué la preocupación por la salud pública lo que impulsó al dictamen. Fué el deseo de los cultivadores de continuar utilizando un insecticida especialmente eficaz, cualesquiera que sean las consecuencias para la salud pública. Los cultivadores temían claramente que el fijar letreros de advertencia podría obligarles eventualmente a dejar de emplear el bromuro de metilo. Escuchen lo que dijo a este reportero un cultivador de fresas:

"Puede usted imaginarse que yo vaya diciendo a mis vecinos: 'Oh, entre paréntesis, voy a rociar un producto químico que ocasiona defectos congénitos!' Eso me haría

perder mi negocio."

El Consejo para la Defensa de los Recursos Naturales, el Fondo para la Defensa Ambiental, la AFL-CIO, el Sindicato de los Teamsters y otros que habían solicitado que se exigiera de los cultivadores el fijar advertencias, demandaron judicialmente a la dependencia estatal por rechazarlos. Pero un tribunal estatal falló en enero último que aunque "bien puede ser que debiera protegerse a estas personas que están en los campos," la ley no lo exigía específicamente.

Los grupos ambientales y laborales están apelando esa decisión. El Sindicato de Trabajadores Agrícolas Unidos está yendo aún más lejos. Este último está librando un boicot contra las uvas en escala nacional, encaminado a obligar a los cultivadores de uvas y otros productos agrícolas a dejar de usar el bromuro de metilo absolutamente, y a dejar de usar otros cuatro insecticidas especialmente peligrosos igualmente.

El sindicato está exigiendo, además, que los cultivadores establezcan programas conjuntos de exámenes con el Sindicato de Trabajadores Agrícolas Unidos para determinar los efectos de otros insecticidas sobre los trabajadores agrícolas, la inmensa mayoría de los cuales son hispanos.

El sindicato está preocupado y con razón. Los estudios recientes muestran que, sólo en California, se ha informado de más de 1,000 envenenamientos graves entre los trabajadores agrícolas en cada uno de los nueve años anteriores.

Muchos médicos, en cualquier caso, ni saben ni les importan mucho los problemas de los trabajadores relacionados con los insecticidas.

A lo que equivale esto es que a los trabajadores agrícolas está tratándose como a conejillos de Indias y ciudadanos de segunda clase, cuya salud y cuyo bienestar se consideran menos importantes que los de otros.

¿Es ése el modo de que deberíamos tratar a los trabajadores vitales que cultivan nuestros alimentos? ¿Es ése el modo de que deberíamos tratar a cualquier persona?

(Dick Meister, escritor de San Francisco, es co-autor de la obra titulada 'Largo Tiempo para Llegar: La Lucha para Sindicalizar a los Trabajadores Agrícolas Estadounidenses,' publicada por la Editorial Macmillan.)

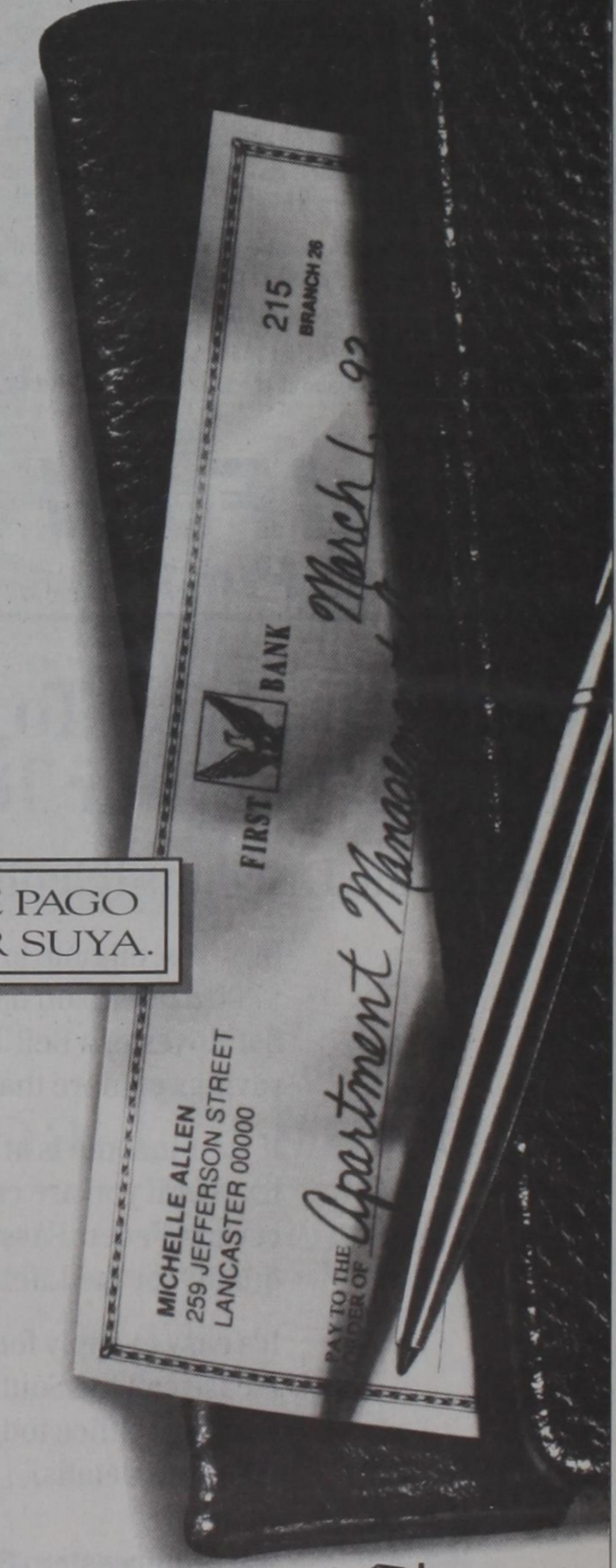
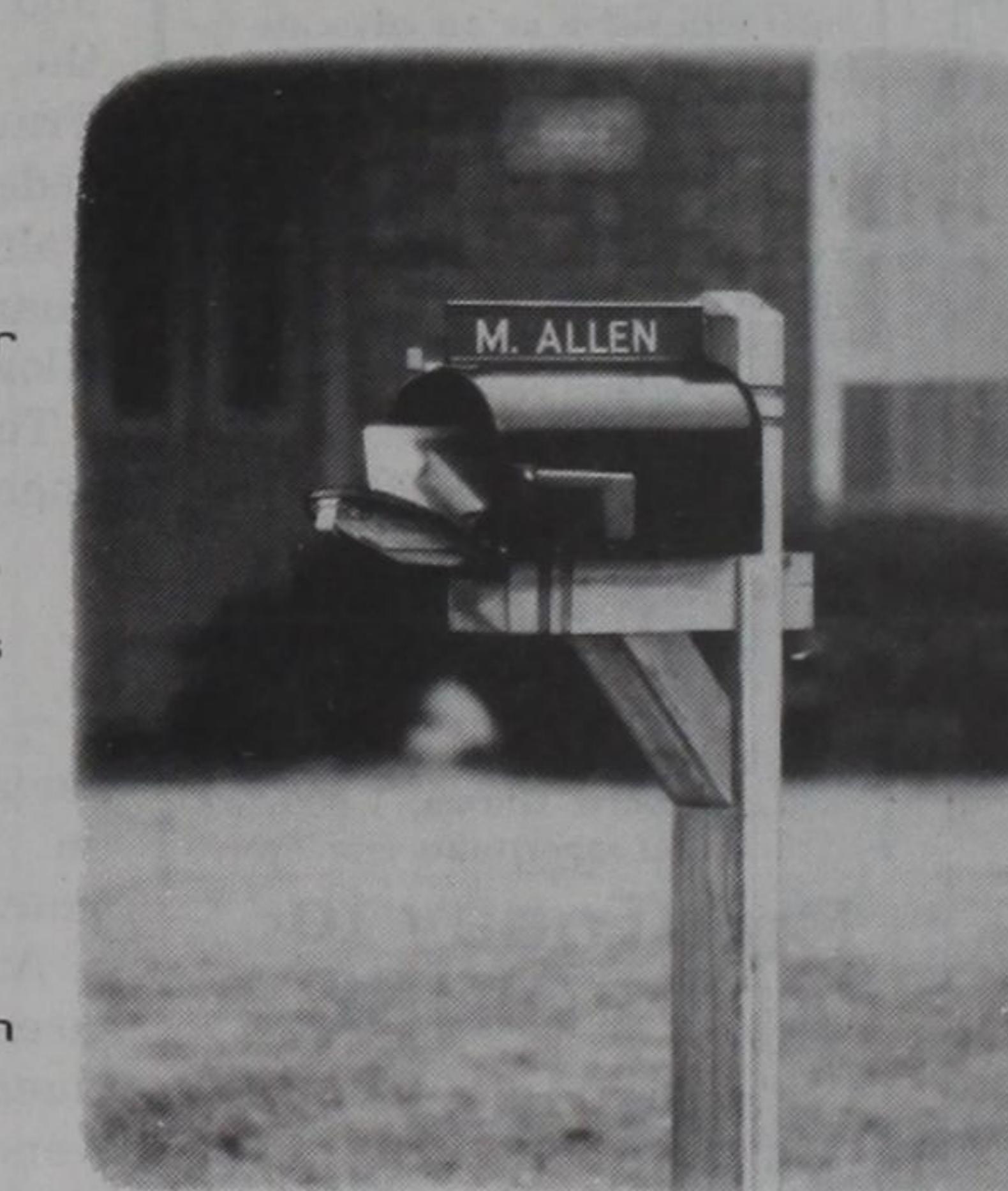
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Latino Mayors Rising to The Challenge

By JULIO BARRETO

In city halls across the nation, Hispanics are slowly gaining power through the ballot box. But neither their victories nor the tasks nearly 200 of them now face, as mayors of cities large and small, are coming easy.

The National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials counted 1,476 Hispanic municipal officials in the United States in 1993, an increase of 45 percent in 10 years. That keeps pace with Latino population growth.

But NALEO and the National League of Cities have identified only 196 Hispanics among mayors heading the nation's 19,300 cities. That's barely 1 percent for a group that's approaching 10 percent of the U.S. population.

Frank Cota-Robles Newton, executive director of the National Hispanic Leadership Agenda, attributes the dearth in large part to non-Hispanic voters' long-held perceptions that candidates with Spanish surnames are not as qualified or as likely to represent their interests as are candidates with Anglo names.

Several members of the NLC's Hispanic Elected Local Officials division describe their challenge, once elected, as threefold:

-- First, they face pressures from their Hispanic constituents to address critical needs long ignored by past city leaders.

-- Second, they must stay focused on the interests of the to-

tal community, and avoid giving the perception that they are "favoring" Latinos.

-- Finally, they, like so many other mayors, must confront today's complex problems with too few resources and dwindling public confidence in government.

Only 14 states have cities with Hispanic mayors. Texas, with 68, and California (42) and New Mexico (40) claim more than three-quarters of them.

The majority are Democrats. New Mexico has the most -- seven -- who are Republicans.

Of the nation's 22 Latina mayors, six are in Texas; only two serve in California.

Rochester, N.Y., city council member Nancy Padilla, who lost her bid to become that city's mayor last year, explains:

"It's a constant struggle to fight for an inclusive agenda while still encouraging others to meet needs and bring resources to the Hispanic community."

"The key is to show that you can run the day-to-day operations of city hall," says Alicia Sánchez, who in 1991 became the first Latina mayor of a Midwestern city. She was elected in Port Huron, Mich. A native of Mexico City, she currently serves on the Port Huron city council.

Joseph Vas, of Perth Amboy N.J., is the first Puerto Rican to be elected in New Jersey. He says that while Latinos

may expect more from him as a fellow Latino, "I don't paint the Latino community with his broad brush. Their concerns are generally the same as the other members of the community drugs, education, taxes, housing."

Padilla concurs, but stresses: "People need to understand that the issues of crime, affordable housing, and employment and training disproportionately impact Hispanics."

The dangers of being perceived as "too Hispanic" are real.

In Albuquerque, N.M., incumbent Mayor Martin Chávez won his seat using a law-and-order theme; in Miami, Fla., Miriam Alonso failed in her bid to replace retiring Xavier Suárez as mayor because political analysts there claimed -- she ran an ethnically divisive campaign as "the Cuban candidate."

Retaining their Latino identities but directing their message to much broader constituencies, Miami's Suárez, Henry Cisneros of San Antonio and Federico Pena of Denver succeeded as progressive leaders of major U.S. cities in the '80s.

Today Albuquerque, 36th in size nationally with a population of 398,000, is the country's largest city with a Hispanic mayor.

Sacramento, Calif., led by Mayor Joe Serna ranks 39th with a population of 382,000.

Robert Brischetto, executive director of the Texas-based Southwest Voter Registration Institute, observes that Hispanic voters have become more sophisticated in their approach to public governance. "The focus is now on the programs candidates offer," he says.

Money remains a major obstacle for Hispanics competing citywide.

"The hurdle is trying to get a

message across in the face of opponents with more financial resources," says Rochester's Padilla. She claims the media perceived her ability to govern citywide based on the size of her financial contributions.

Systemic changes are still needed to ensure that Hispanics are adequately represented, she emphasizes, noting that her failure to gain the Democratic Party's endorsement cost her critical resources in her mayoral bid. "The party felt I would only represent the Hispanic community," she says.

But, she warns, "If we don't fight for our people, other elected officials won't do it."

Other Latinas report they also face an obstacle not encountered by male candidates: machismo.

Matilde Aguirre, mayor of Sweetwater, Fla., currently finishing her first term, says she still faces it. "Hispanic males -- all males -- have a hard time responding to a woman in a higher position than themselves," she claims.

Cisneros and Pena, now popular members of President Clinton's cabinet, set the standard for moving from top positions in large cities to national prominence.

"They were able to achieve success as mayors, yet they never forgot where they came from," lauds Peso Chávez. Chávez lost his bid this month to become mayor of Santa Fe, N.M., to fellow city council member Debbie Jaramillo. Both ran campaigns that en-

Super Cup From Page 1

"This will give Pecos an economic shot in the arm," said Bidal Aguero, tournament director.

Aguero said that the tournament would bring an estimated \$10,000 in revenues as a result of spending from Softball players.

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Colosio

De Pagina Una

taría, dijo él, porque su victoria sería abrumadoramente convincente.

Aunque los proyectiles de un asesino desbarataron al sueño de Colosio, estoy convencido de que su legado de democracia popular, reformas electorales y preocupaciones por los menos afortunados de México brillará con mayor esplendor aún en el futuro político de México.

(El Representante William Richardson, de Nuevo México, es uno de los dirigentes de la mayoría en la Cámara de Representantes de los Estados Unidos. El desempeñó un papel importante en la conformación del Tratado Norte Americano de Libre Comercio y su aprobación en la Cámara.)

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

compassed broad constituencies.

Adolf Olivas, vice mayor of Hamilton (CQ), Ohio, and outgoing president of Hispanic Elected Local Officials, describes Cisneros' and Pena's success as "shattering barriers."

"It provides recognition that we do have leaders within our community worthy of the highest national offices," he comments. HELO represents Hispanic municipal officials within the National League of Cities. Its main purpose is to provide Hispanic elected officials with an opportunity to network with each other.

Olivas, who served as Hamilton mayor for eight years, says there is extra pressure on Hispanic. Hamilton itself is 1 percent Hispanic.

"The larger Hispanic community you serve, the more potential to be labeled a 'Hispanic candidate,'" he says. "In a partisan race, an endorsement can become an obstacle if you're Hispanic."

Former San Antonio Councilman Walter Martínez feels the trend toward term limits could hurt Latino candidates more than whites because Hispanic need time to hone the skills necessary to run for citywide office.

He maintains that white candidates often have backgrounds that include involvement with chambers of commerce, hospital boards or other civic groups.

(Julio Barreto is senior legislative counsel with National League of Cities.)

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El Salvador Viene de Pagina 2



during the war years of the 80's. The project targeted and accomplished the mobilization of 250,000 newly registered citizens.

Voter registration in El Salvador consists of two phases, sometimes used as obstacles to voting, called "Enpadronamiento", registration and "Carnetización", certification. Briefly stated and detailed later, these two phases proceed as follows:

A) Enpadronamiento- this phase takes place when a prospective voter proceeds to a sign-up location, usually the Alcaldía, designated by the national electoral tribunal. Upon presenting one of a variety of identification documents, the applicant is presented with a receipt that makes his/her application official. The document called SIRE (Solicitud de Ingreso al Registro Electoral), identifies the applicant by number and is sent to the central computing office in San Salvador, the capital of El Salvador.

B) After a period of four to six weeks, the voter supposedly goes to the municipality or Alcaldía in which he or she resides.

This series will encompass various subjects and how the project impacted salvadorean society. A late development (March 30, 1994) demonstrated the effectiveness of the project. Death Squads began the process to eliminate opposition by calling our SVRI office and initiating the "Death Threat". Two members of the staff were followed and upon the third call, this writer was asked by name. Death squads will be explained in detail as the columns proceed.

El Editor Newspaper

is published by Amigo Publications at 1502 Ave. M in Lubbock, Texas, 79401 every Thurs. Telephone number is 806 763-3841. Comments on our editorial page do not necessarily represent the views of this newspaper or its advertisers. Letters to the Editor are encouraged and will be printed on an as space is available basis. Bidal Aguero

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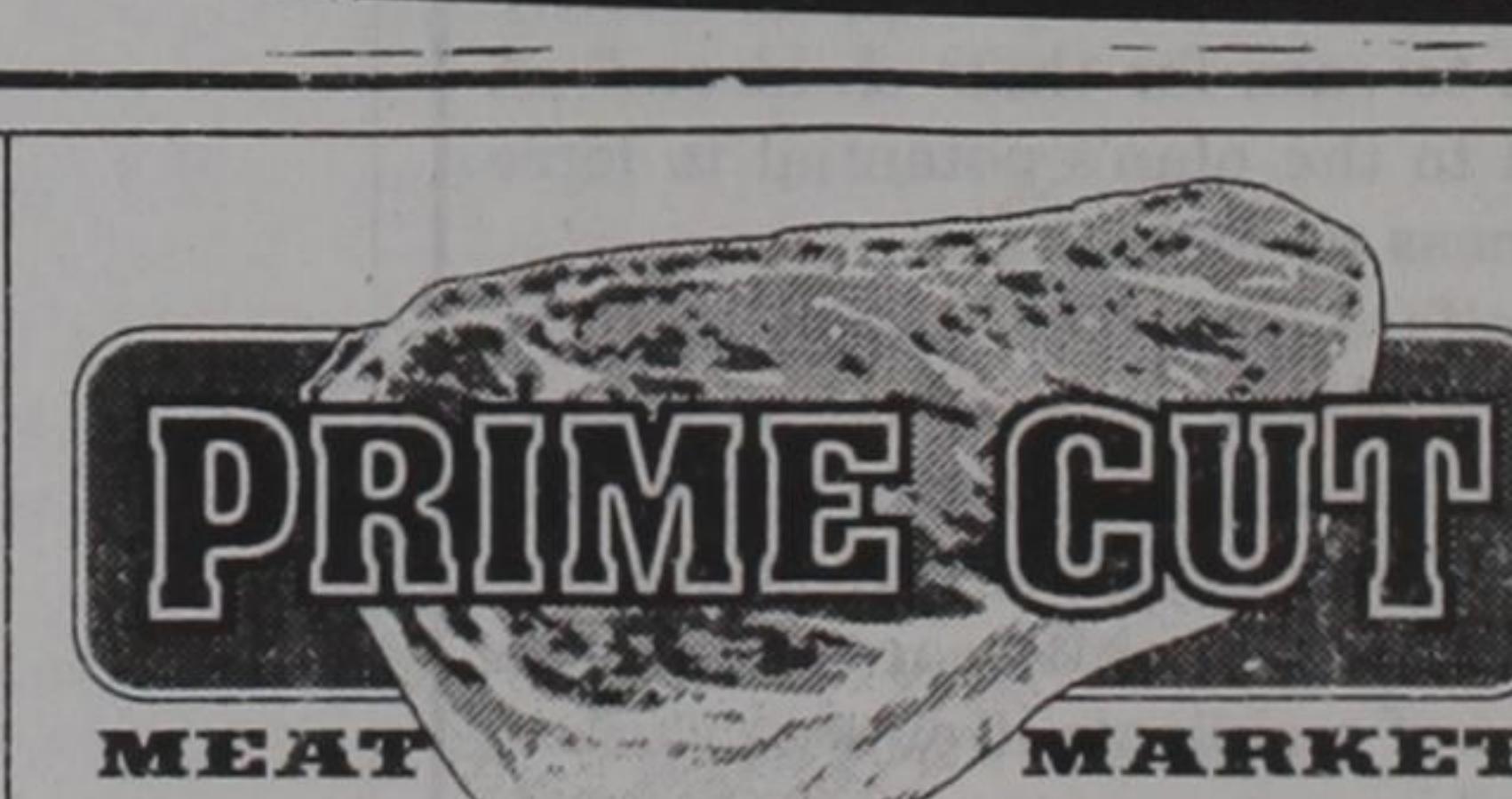
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Deportes

Diversity-The Face of US Soccer

By Steve James

MISSION VIEJO, California (Reuter) - The face of the U.S. World Cup soccer squad is like the face of America itself.

Ethnically diverse.

Half the squad for this summer's World Cup finals in America were born outside the United States, including Serbian-born coach Bora Milutinovic.

But they are all Americans - whether through their parents' citizenship or through naturalization.

They are from Uruguay and Germany, Scotland and South Africa, black, white, Asian, Hispanic, but united in their resolve to play for their adopted country and show Americans the excitement and beauty of the world's most popular sport.

Defender Jeff Agoos was born in Geneva, Switzerland when his father, an engineer was working there.

Brian Quinn, raised in Belfast, Northern Ireland, became a U.S. citizen in 1991 during a half-time ceremony at a San Diego Sockers indoor game.

Dominic Kinnear was born in Scotland but came to the United States as a toddler and became a citizen at age 11.

Midfielder Tab Ramos, who plays for Real Betis in the Spanish second division, was born in Uruguay, where his father Julian was a professional.

Hugo Perez came to the United States at age 11 from his native El Salvador and has established himself as one of the Americans' biggest offensive threats.

Striker Ernie Stewart plays in the Netherlands, where he was born, the son of an American father and Dutch mother.

Breves Informativos Del Deporte En La Actualidad

BOXEO

* El campeón argentino Juan "El Látigo" Goyi, después de su victoria el sábado recién pasado, donde volvió a demostrar sus grandes condiciones boxísticas; dijo después de la pelea en una conferencia de prensa, que ahora esperaba al ganador de la revancha Chávez-Randall para enfrentarse y así poder ganar una buena cantidad de dólares y entonces si, pensar en el retiro.

* Terry "El Demoleedor" Norris, demostró el porqué de su sobre nombre, derrotando de una manera clara a su contendiente L. Campa, al que pareció arrancarle la cabeza de un certero derechazo en el cuarto round.

* L. Rojas, campeón de la categoría de Peso Pluma, derrotó al japonés Seiyi Azakura, conservando de esta manera el cinturón que lo acredita como tal.

BASEBALL

* El ex-astro del básquetbol Michael Jordan, ya dejará de ser noticia en las grandes ligas, debido a que su récord de 1-15 en turnos oficiales al bat, será trasladado a la categoría AA; creando ahora la inquietud en los aficionados al básquetbol si regresará a éste o definitivamente no se dedicará a ningún deporte profesional.

* La temporada de baseball está a la vuelta de la esquina, y entre los equipos favoritos para ganar el respectivo banderín están: en la Americana, los actuales campeones Azulejos (Blue Jays) de Toronto; quienes con las nuevas contrataciones y el apoyo latino encabezado por Roberto Alomar, prometen ganar por tercera vez consecutiva el banderín y la serie mundial; pero, tienen la sombra de los siempre poderosos Yankees de Nueva York que éste año con la ayuda de los peloteros latinos Danny Tartabull y Luis Polonia, será un equipo a tomar en cuenta. En la liga nacional tendremos a los Bravos (Braves) de Atlanta, quienes este año perdieron a Ottis Nixon quien fue trasladado a los Medias Rojas (Red Sox) de Boston, pero recibieron al excelente catcher latino Javier López, quienes de esta manera esperan (ahora si)

He has never played for a club in the United States.

Frank Klopas was born in Greece and played for AEK Athens. Defender Janusz Michalik is from Poland, where his father Kris played more than 50 times for the national and Olympic teams. He became a U.S. citizen in 1991.

Roy Wegerle, currently playing for Coventry City of the English Premier League, was born in South Africa and moved to England as a child and became a U.S. citizen in 1991.

And how about Mark Chung? Born in Canada, with Jamaican parents, who are ethnically Chinese. Unfortunately, he was just cut from the squad this month.

Each has a story, but none more riveting than Thomas Dooley, who grew up in Germany, the son of a U.S. serviceman he barely knew and whose language he could not speak until recently.

His father, from Albany, Oregon, left Dooley's German mother when he was a boy, leaving him with a name that caused constant ribbing from German children unfamiliar with the Kingston Trio's hit song about a Tom Dooley condemned to hang.

Yet he overcame the prejudice to make his way into the German Bundesliga as a classy defender/midfield player.

After five seasons at Homburg, helping them from the third to the first division, he joined Kaiserslautern and led them to the league championship in 1991. But Dooley was passed over for the German national team that won the 1990 World Cup.

His father's U.S. citizenship, however, was the passport to play in the World Cup --



something every player aspires to.

After gaining his U.S. citizenship in 1992, Dooley settled in with the American team and coach Bora Milutinovic considers him a leader on the field.

In an emotional game against Germany in Chicago last June, Dooley scored two goals in a 4-3 loss.

"I was so emotional, but I couldn't express my feelings in English," he told Reuters at the U.S. training camp in Mission Viejo, California.

In the nine months since then, Dooley's English has improved enough that he can now describe his feelings -- opposing players he had faced in the German Bundesliga.

"It was a great day for me. I had played nine years in Germany and knew all the players."

"Everyone in Germany knew I was playing for the United States and I got great headlines after the game."

"Even the anchor on national television said 'Oh, it's wonderful, I'm very happy that Dooley scored against Germany!'"

Another triumph for Dooley as an American came last June in Foxboro Stadium, Massachusetts, when he scored the first goal in a stunning 2-0 win over England in a U.S. Cup match.

"It was a killer goal, my first, and yet I don't really remember it, although I have watched the tapes a thousand times," he said of the play in which he stooped to head in at the near post from a short cross by Ramos.

What he remembers more from the match, is the vicious tackle from England striker Ian Wright that hit his ankle and nearly crippled him.

"I still have problems from that," he said.

Fernando Clavijo, born in Uruguay and at 37, the oldest player in the U.S. squad, became a U.S. citizen in 1987. He voices the feelings of many of the "new" Americans.

"We must make sure the American people are proud of this team," he said. "We have nothing to lose, but a lot to gain. We hope it (the World Cup) will help U.S. soccer."

Clavijo said he will quit playing after the World Cup - the pinnacle of his career. "I've been a pro for 21 years, my life has been soccer."

"I was offered a coaching job in the MISL (indoor league), guaranteed for three years, but I didn't take it. It's an honor to play for your country."

Clavijo said he hoped to be involved in the proposed new U.S. professional outdoor league.

Fútbol del Panhandle

Por VICENTE SOTO

Después de una especulación razonable, se está materializando la idea de extender la liga de fútbol en esta área con el propósito de traer más competencia e incluir más ciudades. Esta semana, de acuerdo a Jesús Espinoza, los Twisters de Hereford están oficialmente incorporados a la liga. Asimismo la Directiva de Force ha anunciado que formará parte de dicha liga.

De acuerdo a Luis Pulido, Presidente de la Liga de Amarillo, la idea de la expansión está siendo bien recibida por parte de Amarillo. Es necesario aclarar que jugadores como Jaime Rodríguez del Club Chihuahua, Arturo Rangel de El Rey, Humberto Vásquez y el mismo Luis Pulido ven la expansión en forma diferente a la de los años anteriores.

Hasta la fecha, los siguientes equipos forman la liga: Azteca, Záratepec, El Rey, Chihuahua, Jalisco, Atlas, Twisters y Force. La reaparición de Tapatio es un poco despacio al igual que Dumas, de acuerdo a Luis Pulido, se espera muy pronto saber de los equipos de Borgery Pampa. También se espera la reintegración de los Pumas de Lubbock y otro equipo de Plainview. Como decía la semana, en softball hay ligas de hasta 140 equipos. ¿Qué impide al fútbol progresar?, ¿visión? quizás. ¿Orden? es probable.

Como información de última hora, se está planeando un juego de preparación en Hereford, con los Twisters, Chihuahua, Azteca y Force. Vamos a ver que pasa con estos cuatro equipos que están a un nivel muy competitivo.

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"Superboot" En El Fútbol

Las Vegas, Nevada.- Adidas dio a conocer el "super zapato" que aumenta la eficacia y proporciona a los jugadores más potencia, precisión y poder de desvío sobre el balón. Algunos de los mejores jugadores del mundo llevarán el "super zapato" durante la Copa del Mundo, y les proporcionará una ventajosa eficacia.

El zapato muy discutido, llamado adidas Predator, incorpora crestas moldeadas, y fue diseñado por una computadora y manufacturado por un nuevo compuesto de goma que se llama Pulsion. Las crestas que se llaman "fins y jets", aumentan la tracción entre el zapato y el balón y crean una "zona simpática" más grande. Esto consigue mayor eficacia y mayor control, así como hasta un 50% más giro en el balón - esto influye el desvío del balón en el aire. Pulsion también devuelve energía, esto consigue mayor velocidad a la hora de pasar el balón y tirar al gol.

La innovación en la bota Predator también incluye una nueva suela, que se llama P2E. Esto ayuda a eliminar los puntos de presión consecuentes del contacto de los tacos largos sobre las superficies duras; una incomodidad que hasta ahora ha sido aceptada por los jugadores de fútbol que necesitan más sujeción.

Noticias sobre adidas Predator empezaron a divulgarse sin autorización durante las pruebas intensivas por jugadores como Christian Ziege, en Alemania y Paul Ince en Inglaterra. La noticia provocó

una reacción parecida a la que causó el lanzamiento de la raqueta de tenis con una cabeza muy grande y el bate pegajoso para tenis de mesa; o sea que los jugadores que usaban estos productos obtenían una ventaja injusta sobre sus oponentes.

El producto será producido en gran escala y estará listo en mayo de 1994, por lo tanto disponible para todos los jugadores, tanto profesionales como aficionados.

Simon Skirrow, Director de adidas fútbol, comentando sobre la controversia existente antes del lanzamiento, dijo que "cuando empezamos a probar el Predator, nos dimos cuenta inmediatamente que habría gente con un interés en pararnos y por esto incorporamos a la FIFA y algunos de los mejores jugadores del mundo en las fases de desarrollo".

"No hay duda que el producto proporciona a los jugadores una ventajosa competitividad y es nuestro parecer que el fútbol se beneficiará de una mayor habilidad en el campo." Fundamentalmente el Predator significa que habrá más goles y más diversión para los aficionados"

adidas, el principal productor de productos para el fútbol en el mundo, cuya marca registrada de "tres bandas" ha sido sinónimo con el fútbol durante más de cinco décadas, es el dueño de los contratos para el balón, la bota y los textiles oficiales de la Copa del Mundo '94. Además, la empresa equipa a muchos de los equipos e individuos que estarán compitiendo para el título de Campeones Mundiales, incluyendo a los actuales campeones, Alemania, y el equipo anfitrión nacional de Estados Unidos.

WorldCup USA 94

ASI VA LA PRIMERA DIVISIÓN MEXICANA

GRUPO I	JJ	JG	JE	JP	GF	GC	Pts.	GRUPO II	JJ	JG	JE	JP	GF	GC	Pts.
Santos	36	15	13	8	55	53	43	Atlante	36	19	4	13	77	56	42
Necaxa	36	11	15	10	52	49	37	UNAM	38	12	11	13	60	64	35
Puebla	36	8	16	12	38	46	32	Morelia	36	13	8	15	54	45	34
U de G	36	8	12	15	38	53	28	León	36	12	10	14	44	49	34
Tigres	36	6	16	14	32	56	28	Querétaro	36	5	15	16	34	58	25

GRUPO III JJ JG JE JP GF GC Pts.

Cruz Azul 36 17 12 7 59 31 46

Toluca 36 17 9 10 51 32 43

América 36 16 5 15 61 49 37

Veracruz 36 12 10 14 48 58 34

UAT 36 6 14 16 35 49 26

GRUPO IV JJ JG JE JP GF GC Pts.

UAG(*) 36 16 16 4 46 24 48

Guadalajara 36 15 12 9 43 32 42

Atlas 36 15 10 11 53 39 40

Monterrey 36 12 12 12 55 65 36

Meza 36 10 10 16 43 65 30



Aviso De Final De Juego.

Joker's Wild, el juego instantáneo de la Lotería de Texas, terminará oficialmente el primero de abril de 1994. Apúrate a comprar los últimos boletos porque todos los boletos ganadores deben ser reclamados a más tardar el 28 de septiembre de 1994.

Gana hasta \$500 si sacas tres símbolos de la baraja que sean iguales o dos símbolos y un "Joker". Los premios de Joker's Wild pueden ser reclamados en cualquiera de los comercios de la Lotería de Texas.

Si tienes preguntas, llama gratis al Teléfono de Servicio a Clientes de la Lotería de Texas al 1-800-37-LOTTO.





Un Rayito De Luz

Por Sra. Sofia Martinez

Podemos sentir gozo hasta cuando estemos tristes. Por experiencia propia he descubierto que esto es verdad, y seguramente que usted también ya lo ha comprobado. Podemos sentir gozo por medio del milagro de la gracia de Dios.

La gracia es algo que viene de Dios, como la reluciente belleza de un glorioso amanecer. La gracia es la forma personal en que Dios se da a nosotros, pero no lo miramos. Nomas podemos responderle en fe, pero la fe apenas nos deja ver la grandeza de Su luz. Dios quiere guiarnos en el camino de la vida pero nosotros no le entendemos. Por eso fue que Jesus vino al mundo, para enseñarnos a caminar alegremente, danzando hasta que llegue3mos al cielo. (Juan 10, 10). Por ejemplo, los que hacen el esfuerzo de perdonar, a aquellos que les han ofendido, o herido, o lastimado, simplemente porque jesucristo pidió que perdonáramos. Esos ya han sentido el gozo, y ese gozo es muy grande, sin duda, todo lo contrario de la amargura y resentimiento.

La amargura, que encierra los corazones, estrangula el gozo: Un hombre que fue descriminado hace diez años.

El Caso En Favor De La Accion Afirmativa

Por Bárbara Renaud González

Esta es la razón de que yo me orientara en el aula de clase.

Yo era la única. Veán ustedes: Yo era la única niña mexicana en mi aula de primer grado de Texas. Nuevamente con trenzas, aretes de hilacha roja y un vestido almidonado de saco de harina que se ataba a la espalda.

Me estaba prohibido hablar español, y nadie me había enseñado a pedir permiso en inglés para ir al servicio sanitario. Me puse de pie frente a toda la clase, traté de hacerle señas a la maestra que estaba haciendo ruidos extraños con su boca, y lo hice.

Para el semestre siguiente, yo estaba en lo más alto de la clase. Y soy la única latina de entre once compañeras de habla hispana que terminó los estudios en la escuela superior. Sí, lo hice.

Se supone que yo sea el argumento perfecto para el éxito aún condiciones difíciles.

Soy la única que absorbió el inglés tan rápidamente. La única cuyos padres se sacrificaron para que yo tuviera todas las actividades de la banda de música, el baloncesto y el debate que yo quería. La única cuya madre le leía todas las noches.

Ella me enseñó poesía en español en el segundo grado. Y fabricó la Casa Blanca para mí con cubitos de azúcar, porque yo no podía hacerlo. Soy la única que tenía el sueño de ir a la escuela superior edificado con cubitos de azúcar.

Como pregunta Ellen Goodman en una columna que ella redactó sobre la Persona Auto-Didacta: "¿Qué parte de nuestra naturaleza y de nuestros logros debemos a los demás? ... ¿Qué parte del ser es fabricado por una línea de montaje de padres y madres, maestros, amigos y jefes?"

Ella pone en tela de juicio la realidad de nuestra creencia en "el éxito individual" cuando el mismo se ha logrado a costa de otras personas. Si no se es blanco, pero se tiene "éxito" en estos días, se le conoce a uno como un "bebé de la acción afirmativa." La oportunidad nos fue "dada", en oposición a otros

Le hicieron un daño que fue como una herida abierta que sangraba todos los días de su vida, hasta que dejó aquél trabajo. Sus amigos trataron de ayudarle a olvidar y a perdonar. El parecía que no oía a nadie, porque a nadie le hacía caso de sus consejos. No entendía que el gozo es producto de los corazones que perdonan.

La importancia de la ayuda de los demás, para alcanzar el gozo, no debe de ser despreciada. San Pablo dice: "Alegrense siempre, sean agraciados de todo y por todo". (Filipenses 4,4). Esto quiere decir que el poder de alegrarnos está dentro de nosotros.

Que pasaría si usted decidiera perdonar todo, y abrirle su corazón a Dios en señal de agradecimiento? Si usted se concentra en el agradecimiento no habrá lugar ni tiempo para la amargura. Recibe podiéndole a Dios la gracia de hacer lo que enseñó Jesucristo.

Aun cuando su situación actual le esté causando tristeza, tenga confianza en Dios. El le dará la sobrenatural y milagrosa gracia, que necesita. El gozo les llega a aquellos que procuran devolver bien por mal. Los malos sentimientos no son eternos, sino pasajeras emociones. No les ponga atención. La obediencia a Dios está en la voluntad. Y la voluntad dice si o no. Ore por todos aquellos que lo han ofendido, especialmente si usted cree que no lo merecen. entonces empezará a conocer lo que vale el gozo y la felicidad de la vida, como lo prometió Jesucristo. (Mateo 7, 21).

Read It First In EL EDITOR Call: 763-3841

SUMMER JOBS AVAILABLE URGENT NEED FOR IN-SCHOOL YOUTH AGES 14-21

If you are an in-school youth, age 14-21, JobSource+ would like to talk to you!

You may be eligible for the

Summer Youth Employment & Training Program.
You must meet some income guidelines, and, if you do, you could be on your way to a money-making summer!

Pre-applications are currently being distributed at all junior high schools and high schools in Lubbock and Garza Counties.
Please see your school counselor.

Applications will be taken after school (Monday through Friday until 6:00 p.m.) and on the following Saturday mornings at the JobSource+ office:

April 9, April 16, and April 23

from 9:00 a.m. until 12:00 noon.

You must call ahead to schedule an appointment and you must bring a completed pre-application and required documentation with you. You may pick up a pre-application from your school counselor or at the JobSource+ office at 1218 14th Street.

For more information, contact JobSource+ at 765-5038.

JobSource+ is an equal opportunity employer/program.

Relay Texas: (800) 735-2988

Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities.

Newschannel 11 (KCBD TV) HAS AN OPENING FOR TAPE OPERATIONS/PRODUCTION ASSISTANT. MUST HAVE EXPERIENCE WITH 3/4" & 1" TAPE MACHINES; KNOWLEDGE OF ALL TAPE ROOM EQUIPMENT AND PRODUCTION CREW PREFERRED. MUST BE ABLE TO WORK FLEXIBLE HOURS. CLOSING DATE FOR APPLICATIONS IS APRIL 15, 1994. APPY AT KCBD TV, 5600 AVENUE A, LUBBOCK. E.O.E.

SUMMER JOBS AVAILABLE

If you are in in-school youth, age 14-21

JobSource+ would like to talk to you!

Summer Youth Employment & Training Program
you must meet some income guidelines, and, if you do, you could be on your way to a money-making summer!

Applications for summer enrollments must be completed by April 29th. Contact JobSource+ office at 765-5038 or come by 1218 14th Street for more information.

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*Your Mortgage Applications will be reviewed for
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*You Must bring Required documents & information.

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and luncheon will be collected at the door.

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To Pre-register call (806) 744-4416
ask for Noe Rodriguez or Gloria Mendoza Equal Housing
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